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The Daily Commercial

ALL the knitting mills in Cohoes, fifteen in number, have agreed to stop on the 15th of August. The reason is they cannot run except at a loss.

THE present population of Cleveland is estimated at 78,945. The estimate is based on the number of males above the age of twenty-one years, returned by the ward assessors.

BREVET APPOINTMENT.—J. C. Dougherty, late First Lieutenant Pennsyvania Volunteers, has been appointed Brevet Captain by the President for faithful and meritorious services during the war.

AMONG the documents on file in the War Department relative to the assassination conspiracy is the confession of Atzerott, who was executed, in which he states that Booth told him on the day of the assassination that "Jonnie" (meaning Surratt) was in town, and occupied rooms at the Herndon House.

THE following is a copy of a telegram which was received by a Wall street party from one of President Johnson's constitutional advisers:

"Everything here is serene. The only excitement is in the newspapers. Stanton is not gone, but going; he will make no trouble. The President is undisturbed, as likewise, yours truly. ***."

Persons who are familiar with the style of Mr. Johnson's Cabinet ministers will have no difficulty in determining the authorship of this characteristic epistle.

ABOUT one hundred tons of mail matter has collected at North Platte Bridge, in the hands of Wells, Fargo & Co., the overland mail contractors. They had plenty of express and the mails were inconvenient. The bags were piled up in a heap near the bridge, and the waters rose recently and swept away mails, bridge and all. It was a lucky circumstance to the contractors. If any member of the public should suggest that the loss of the mails possibly entailed serious consequences to individuals, let it be remembered that it is the interest of the contrators, not the public, that control in such cases.

SWEET OIL, according to the *American Artisan*, is an antidote for poison. It says that "a poison of any conceivable description and degree of potency, which has been swallowed, intentionally or by accident, may be rendered instantly harmless by swallowing two gills of sweet oil. An individual with a strong constitution should take twice the quantity. This oil will neutralize every form of the vegetable or mineral poison with which physicians and chemists are acquainted." We give this as we find it, and hope, for the sake of suffering humanity, that it may prove true.

REV. MR. TYNG and his friends are not disposed to rest quiet under the recent proceedings of Rev. Mr. Stubbs and the Bishop of New Jersey. In the *Protestant Churchman*, of this week, the editor says: "We are authorized to say that not only Mr. Tyng, but the great body of the Evangelical party, demand that the trial shall proceed. Evangelical men will not consent, after the publicity which has been given to this case, to sit tamely under such intolerant proscription, without an opportunity for defense before a canonically defined judicatory." The standing committee are accordingly urged not to halt in the matter.

WHY NOT?—On a link of the New York Central route between New York and Chicago, they have "hotel cars" which are pronounced a great acquisition, and are very popular. A lady writes concerning them as follows: "We have the largest, airiest, cleanliest and most highly finished cars I ever saw, with nice little tables between every two seats. We can have our meals served up at the time ordered in averagely good style. I inclose a bill of fare." We find the bill of fare to be excellent—broiled and cold meats of all kinds, eggs, omelets, vegetables, coffee, &c., with an extensive wine list, and all at very reasonable prices.

WHAT sort of talk is popular in Kentucky, may be inferred from the following card from Dr. Scott, of Centerville, in that State: "As I am informed through reliable sources that it is reported in this community that I was with the Federal army during the war, I wish to pin the lie to it by making a public denial through your paper; for I was not associated with that army in any capacity during the war, and defy any one to prove the contrary. I am only anxious to deny the reports because I know that they were promulgated by some maliciously disposed person or persons with a view of prejudicing the public against me."

CANADA is in a ferment. It is discovered that Seward has let loose in the Dominion an army of emissaries, loaded with Yankee gold, to elect George Brownites, Rouges, and horrid Annexationists to the first Parliament. There's a sudden flush of American money in Montreal, and an indignant Provincial exclaims: "If by spending two millions of dollars in buying votes to get men that hate everything English as well as everything Canadian, into power in this country, the Yankee Government can establish a *quasi*-Canadian Government over us that will be bought by Yankee bills to play into the hands of Congressmen and Black Republicans, then farewell to our freedom."

THE James River and Kanawha Canal Company is to be brought before the United States Bankruptcy Court. This corporation is owned by a number of Frenchmen, among whom rumor places Napoleon III. The old State of Virginia ceded its claims to the French company, and the enforcement of the rights of the foreign owners was one of the grounds for the belief in the South that Louis Napoleon would recognize the Confederacy or make war on the United States. But nothing came of it, the Mexican scheme appearing to be a more certain investment. Now, however, in the Bankruptcy Court, there will be a rigid investigation of French manœuvres and a new and interesting page will be added to the history of the rebellion.

THE SECRET OF JOHNSON'S ENMITY TO STANTON.—Since the fight has become an open one, the fact may be settled that during the last few weeks previous to the adjournment of Congress, in the spring, facts came to the knowledge of the War Department and General Grant's office, that convinced Stanton and Grant that a difficulty of the most serious character would surely follow the adjournment to December. The earnest importunities of these officers alone induced Senators to hold the power of meeting in their own hands. From that time the President has waged bitter war on Stanton, who had thwarted his deep schemes. From the first hour of this trouble to the present, General Grant has been in full accord with Mr. Stanton, and their consultations have been constant. They had a long interview Tuesday night.

THE way the capital stock of express companies is sometimes made up came out on the examination of E. B. Judson, at Syracuse, before the referee appointed to take testimony in the case of Norris Winslow, agent, The American Express Company and others, when the following facts were elicited: That the $9,000,000 capital of the present American Express Company was made up as follows. The members of the Bankers' Express Company paid in $1,800,000, and the old American Express Company turned in of the property of the company to the same amount, and the balance of the $9,000,000—viz.: $7,100,000—was issued in stock to members of the old company for their good will. The balance of the property of the old company, after the $1,800,000 was turned over to the new company, was held for the old members.

ANOTHER BEN. BUTLER COCOA NUT.—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, speaking of the extensive reduction of help at the National Armory in that city, just at the time when hundreds of skilled workmen had been attracted to that place by the promise of steady employment at the work of producing five hundred guns a day, says: "Just at the time when all the other civilized nations in the world are equipping their armies with breech-loaders, and just at the time when improved arms are needed to give efficiency to our Indian crusades, the United States Ordance Bureau folds its hands. The milk in their cocoa nut is the fact that Ben. Butler is interested in a new breech-loader, and is determined to foist it upon the Government, and make it supplant the Allin gun, which actual service has shown to be an excellent weapon. That's what's the matter."

THE Springfield, Mass., *Republican* says: Between 350 and 400 men have now been discharged from the armory, leaving the whole number still employed 800 or 850. The first order from Washington for the Allin altered breech-loaders directed the commandant to make 25,000 for trial. These were completed, and the reports from the army where the guns had been used being favorable, a second order for 25,000 was given, with instructions to push the daily production up to 500 a day. The instructions were complied with as soon as possible, and about 37,000 arms of this model had been completed, when the order, recently promulgated, came to reduce the production to 200 per day. This will be done at once, and it will consequently take about three months to complete the 50,000 guns. This number will well equip our present standing army, and it is supposed that the government, acceding to the stress of unsuccessful inventors and breech-loader proprietors in high places, will here cease its alterations on the Allin plan, at least for the present, and until a more thorough and complete trial in the army shall have made its superiority unquestionable.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Surratt Jury Unable to Agree.

Eight for Acquittal, Four for Conviction.

Mr. Bradley Dismissed from the Bar.

He Challenges Judge Fisher.

Aspect of the Cabinet Imbroglio Unchanged.

Final Action to be Taken To-Morrow.

Obstruction of Civil Process in North Carolina.

Approval of General Sickles.

MISSION OF GENERAL ROUSSEAU.

Gen. Steedman to Succeed Mr. Stanton.

Rumors of Further Cabinet Changes.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1867.

The Surratt Case.

There is but little to add of the last day's proceedings in the Surratt case to the regular court report. The jury balloted, it is learned, first, last and all the time eight for acquittal and four for conviction. Several of them declare that if Surratt had been indicted for conspiracy to murder or as an accessory before the fact, instead of as a principal to the murder, that the jury would have returned a verdict of guilty in less than thirty minutes after they retired. The prisoner appeared very much depressed on seeing the jury report that they could not agree, and declared as he was being ironed before being remanded to jail that he believed he did not care what the verdict was, so there was one, for he did not wish to go through a new trial.

Mr. Bradley Dismissed.

The dismissal of Bradley, senior, from the bar for his conduct on July 2, during the trial, caused quite an excitement in and about the court house, and a meeting of the members of the bar has been called to take some action. When Bradley followed up Judge Fisher to the street car and handed him a challenge to fight a duel, at least a thousand of the spectators in and about the court house rushed into the street and surrounded the car. An outbreak seemed imminent, but a large detail of police having been put on in anticipation of trouble, the crowd were scattered and the car driven rapidly off. It is contemplated to have Bradley indicted under the act of Congress for sending a challenge to fight a duel. The punishment is five years' imprisonment. The next term of the criminal court commences in December, before Judge Cartter, and the prosecution claim that another trial of Surratt can be finished in four weeks.

The Cabinet Imbroglio.

There is no new developments in the matter of Secretary Stanton's contemplated suspension. The President stated to-day that nothing would be done until after next Tuesday's Cabinet meeting, but that the Secretary would unquestionably be suspended, and probably be removed. There is the usual amount of misstatement in the premises, such as the dispatch in some of to-day's papers that the order would be issued to-day, but the above information is derived from an official. Secretary Seward, it is generally alleged, opposes either the removal or suspension of Mr. Stanton.

Civil Process in North Carolina.

It will be remembered that a few days ago the fact was announced that the civil process of the United States Circuit Court had been interfered with by the commandant of the post at Wilmington, N. C. Marshal Goodloe reports that no reply had been received to his communication to General Sickles, inquiring whether this action was indorsed by him, but in the meantime the Wilmington *Post* reports that the commandant there has received the written approval of General Sickles.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 11, 1867.

Gen. Rousseau's Mission.

Gen. Rousseau arrived here to-day. He has been detailed by the President to receive, on behalf of this Government, our recently acquired Russian territory, and will meet the Russian Commissioner here for that purpose and proceed to Sitka with him.

General Steedman for War Secretary.

The administration is awaiting the arrival of General Steedman, and rumor generally assigns him to the vacancy which the President is threatening to create by suspending Secretary Stanton from the War Department.

The Surratt Jury

Have been making the most of to-day, being the first since their long confinement they have had for exercise. They were allowed no newspapers and no book but the bible for nine weeks. It appears that seven of the eight who were for acquittal were Southern born, and that the eighth was from the North. Of the four for conviction two were born North and two in foreign lands.

Rumors of Further Cabinet Changes.

The course of the President toward Secretary Stanton has naturally given rise to rumors of other contemplated Cabinet changes, and Postmaster General Randall, it is stated to-night, has decided to resign. Nothing, however, is known of it at the White House, and as Mr. Randall is absent from the city, there is probably about as much truth in the story as there is in a statement in to-day's *Chronicle* that the President's friends are advising him to resign.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 11, 1867.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE EXTENDED.

On account of apprehensions of the yellow fever becoming an epidemic at New Orleans, it has been ordered from General Grant's headquarters, that offices on duty in Louisiana and Texas, but who are now absent from their posts on leave, may, upon application to the Adjutant General of the Army, have their leave extended until the 15th of October.

FUNERAL OF J. W. FITCH.

The funeral of J. W. Fitch, Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post*, and other papers, took place this afternoon. It was attended by the Washington Correspondent's Club.

BOSTON.

Parties Held to Bail for Attempted Swindle.

BOSTON, August 10.—C. Crane, of Boston, and J. W. Moore, of Holleston, were before United States Commissioner Hallett to-day, charged with obtaining money from various parties by falsely representing themselves to be United States revenue officers. They were held to bail for trial. G. T. Daniels, of Holleston, was also placed on bail on a charge of trying to bribe a revenue officer.

A large number of German visitors are now in the city to participate in the third annual festival of the Turner Verein, which commences to-morrow. The societies represented are those of Boston, Providence, Springfield, Worcester, and Lawrence, with delegations from other cities. The visitors are distributed by billet on their German fellow-citizens here, and are being entertained with much hospitality. This afternoon they were treated to a steamboat excursion down the harbor.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Revision of Jury Lists Suspended.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 10.—At the suggestion of Governor Worth, General Sickles has by telegraphic order suspended paragraph two of General Order No. 32, requiring revision of jury lists before the trial of any cases by the courts of the States in its application to the present term of the Supreme and County Courts for North Carolina, and the juries for that term are to be empannelled as heretofore. This is done on Governor Worth's representation of the responsibility of revising the jury lists as directed for use at this term, and the necessity which would arise of dispensing with the sittings of the Courts entirely for several months, to the great detriment of the State and all concerned.

SURRATT'S TRIAL.

Fifty-Third Day's Proceedings.

The Jury Fail to Agree, and Are Discharged.

Exciting Scene in the Court Room.

Quarrel Between Fisher and Bradley Re-Opened.

The Judge Dismisses Bradley from the Bar.

Indignation Meeting to be Held by Lawyers.

The Duel Suggested by Fisher.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—At one o'clock the prisoner, Surratt, was brought into the court room. He seemed in good spirits. Judge Fisher resumed his seat, the crier called the court to order, and Marshal Phillips was directed to call the Jury down. By this time the court room was densely crowded. The Jury was brought in at six minutes past one, and the foreman stated they had been unable to agree.

The Judge then read the following letter:

To the Hon. George P. Fisher, Judge of the Criminal Court: The Jury in the case of the United States vs. John H. Surratt most respectfully state that they stand precisely now as when they first balloted upon entering the room. They are nearly equally divided, and are firmly convinced that they cannot possibly make a verdict. We deem it our duty to the country, and in view of the condition of our private affairs, and the situation of our families, and in view of the fact that the health of several of our number is becoming seriously impaired under the prolonged confinement, to make this statement, and to ask your Honor to dismiss us at once.

Most respectfully submitted,

[Signed by all the Jury.]

After some conversation, Judge Fisher ordered the discharged of the jury.

During the entire retirement of the jury they remained as follows on the verdict: For conviction: Todd, Barr, Schneider and McLean—4. For acquittal: Davies, Berry, Ball, Bohever, Alexander, Larsell, Gitting and Birth—8.

There is respectable authority for stating that the jury disagreed on the question of the absence o Surratt from Washington at the time of the assassination of the late President, and that they were entirely agreed upon the point that had he been indicted for conspiracy he should have been convicted immediately upon their retiring to their room.

Judge Fisher then rose and read the following:

"I have now a very unpleasant duty to discharge, but one which I cannot forego. On the second day of July last, during the progress of the trial of John H. Surratt for the murder of Abraham Lincoln, immediately after the Court had taken a recess until the following morning, as the Presiding Justice was descending from the Bench, Joseph H. Bradley accosted him in a rude and insulting manner, charging the Judge with having offered him (Bradley) a series of insults from the bench, from the commencement of the trial, and the Judge disclaimed any intention whatever of passing any insult, and assured Mr. Bradley that he had entertained for him no other feelings but those of respect. Mr. Bradley, so far from accepting this explanation or disclaimer, thereupon threatened the Judge with personal chastisement, as he understood him. No Court can administer justice or live, if its Judges are to be threatened with personal violence on all occasions, whenever the irascibility of counsel may be excited by an imaginary insult. The offense of Mr. Bradley is one which even his years will not palliate. It cannot be overlooked or go unpunished as a contempt of Court. It is therefore ordered that his name be stricken from the roll of attorneys practising in this Court."

Mr. Bradley immediately arose and asked if Court had adjourned.

Judge Fisher—It has not, sir.

Mr. Bradley—Then, sir, in the presence of the Court and assembly, I hereby pronounce the statement just made by the Judge as utterly false in every particular.

Judge Fisher, interrupting, cried adjourn the Court.

The Crier—This Court is now adjourned.

Mr. Bradley—Well, then, I will say now—

Judge Fisher, rising to leave the bench—You can say what you please, sir, and make a speech to the crowd if you like.

Mr. Bradley—You have no authority to dismiss me from the bar. That must be the act of three of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Judge Fisher said—"Very well, Mr. Bradley, you can make the proper appeal." He then left the room, followed by a crowd of people.

Immediately after leaving the court room Judge Fisher proceeded to the street, and entered the cars. He was followed closely by Bradley, who entered the car and stepping up to Judge Fisher handed him a note.

Judge Fisher took the note, and as he opened and began to read it Bradley turned and left the car, around which an excited crowd had gathered.

It is understood the note was a challenge. Several policemen sprang into the car, and officer McHenry stepped to the side of Bradley and kept in that position while he remained in the car. On leaving, Bradley passed through the crowd and entered his office, followed by several friends belonging to the bar. A large crowd immediately gathered on the corner in front of his office. After remaining in his office a few moments, Mr. Bradley came out arm in arm with his brother, and proceeded down Louisiana Avenue, followed by a crowd of friends and curious persons who excitedly discussed the proceedings just transpired.

In the meantime, Judge Fisher resumed his seat in the car and continued the perusal of the note while the car moved off. A number of his personal friends had entered the car, and a great deal of apprehension was manifested of a personal encounter between the Judge and the deposed lawyer.

It is said by gentlemen who have seen the communication handed by Bradley to Judge Fisher, that the first refers to the affair in the court room early in July, and quotes the expression attributed to Judge Fisher, to the effect that he (Mr. Bradley) knew where the Judge lived, and that the latter would receive a communication from him at any time. It then states that the writer could have but one interpretation to the declaration by Fisher, referring to the misunderstanding between them. It suggested that the Judge should appoint as early a day as convenient to meet Bradley outside the District for the purpose of settling their difficulty. Mr. Bradley further suggested in his communication that if they met within the District they might be interfered with. The letter was dated July 6, but was reserved until the conclusion of the trial.

The order of Judge Fisher dismissing Bradley has caused intense excitement among all classes. The police are preserving order. The members of the bar are generally bitter in their denunciation of the Judge, and have called a meeting on Monday morning. They seem to make common cause against the Judge, whom they openly say has disgraced himself by using his official power to resent a personal assault.

Surratt was remanded to the custody of the marshal and returned to jail.

ST. LOUIS.

Extensive Frauds on the U. S. Pay Department--Forged Soldiers' Discharges --Free Baths.

ST. LOUIS, August 11.—It has come to light here within a few days that extensive frauds have been perpetrated on the United States Pay Department through forged soldiers' discharge papers. The amount paid in this department is said to be very large. There appears to be an organized system for the collection of money on forged papers, not only here but in Washington, Baltimore, New York and other Eastern cities. A man named Frank W. Howard was arrested here, in whose house a large quantity of forged discharge papers and transportation vouchers were found, and two men named Bernard and Benedict arrested in Leavenworth a few days since, while attempting to collect money on similar papers. Col. Rogers, United States Marshal for this District, and Deputy Marshal French, of Kansas, left for New York and Washington on Friday, to ferret the matter out. It is believed immense sums of money have been paid by different United States disbursing officers on forged papers.

A very large free bathing house will be opened here on Wednesday. An Omaha dispatch says the United States railroad commissioners have arrived there, *enroute* west to examine another section of the Union Pacific Railroad, extending forty miles west of Julesburg.

RICHMOND.

Meeting of Ex-Officers and Soldiers of the Union Army.

RICHMOND, August 11.—A meeting of ex-Officers and Soldiers of the United States Army was held at the Ballard House to-day. An address was read by a member, severely reflecting on the action of the recent Republican Convention. The meeting then adjourned to meet on Tuesday to form a regular organization.

THERE is to be an annual shower of meteors in August, and during the last two or three nights the *avant couriers* of the expected storm have been seen in the heavens. The meteoric shower of November is usually the most brilliant. Last year, when it was promised by the philosophers, it failed on this side of the Atlantic, but in England it was most magnificent. In all probability, if to-night is clear, shooting stars will be seen.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Osage Take the War Path.

Wholesale Horse Stealing.

The Way Annuities Are Paid.

ST. LOUIS, August 10.—The *Democrat's* Topeka, Kansas, special says: Governor Crawford has just returned from the Osage Indian Reservation, and corroborates Gen. Kelly's statement that the Osage Indians had gone on the plains stealing and committing other depredations. Three weeks ago these Indians returned, and all the tribe except thirty immediately started back. They stole one hundred and twenty-four horses from the settlers, and killed one man. Some of the Indian agents and traders have been selling them arms and ammunition. It is known that one thousand arms and a large amount of ammunition has been taken out in the last six days, and large quantities were taken by the Indians on both trips. These arms and stolen horses are traded to wild Indians for Government horses and mules branded "U. S."

Little Bear is still on the reservation, and says he knows the Indians are on the war path, but their agent has not been with the tribe since last fall's payment, and that but half their regular annuity was paid, and that in goods at fabulous prices, and not in money as their treaty stipulates. He says he cannot control his young men, because they can make more money by pillage and taking prisoners, who will be ransomed by the Government.

ST. LOUIS, August 11.—Two telegraph stations west of Fort Laramie were burned by Indians a few days ago. It is said the Indians are having everything their own way on that route. A Fort Harker dispatch says: Great indignation exists among the people here in consequence of the indifference manifested by the military authorities in the matter of suppressing Indian raids. It is reported there are many whites and half breeds among the Indians, inciting them to the committal of all manner of outrages, especially plunder, out of which they expect to get rich.

A Leavenworth dispatch says Colonel Leavenworth, Indian agent, has just arrived here, four days from the Indian camps of the Kiowas, Camanches, Apaches, Arapahoes and the Arkansas, and reports all are peaceable, quiet and anxious to remain so if possible. The Black Kettle band of Cheyennes are divided, some for peace and some for war, but the war party is small and will be held in check by all the other Indians. Colonel L. has been on the border over two months, obtaining correct information of the views of the wild Indians. He met in council four days ago the following chiefs: Black Kettle, Head Chief of the Cheyennes; Ten Bears, Chief head of the Camanches; Poor Bear, head chief of the Apaches; Sleeping Bear, head chief of the Kiowas; Drinking Eagle, head chief of the Nocomi band of Camanches; Silver Brooch, head chief of the Penetaker band of Camanches, and other chiefs and braves, and all expressed a great wish for peace with the whites. Those engaged in the present war are Cheyennes and Sioux, whose lodges General Hancock burned last April, and those other Cheyennes and Sioux whom General Augur reported as friendly on the Republican and its tributaries.

The report that the Kiowas took the stock from Fort Dodge in June, is false. The Cheyennes themselves admit to have taken it; and also the report that Charlie Bent had taken any part at any time in the present war, is false. Both George and Charlie Bent were present at the council with Col. L., and four days since. He thinks he can influence a council of tribes at some point agreed upon, but it cannot be done through the military, for the Indians do not trust them.

THE TURF.

Horse Fair at Buffalo---Fine Trotting Expected.

BUFFALO, August 11.—The city is rapidly filling up with visitors to the horse fair, which is to open Tuesday. The trotting is expected to be the finest ever witnessed in the United States. Fifty-four first class horses are entered. Fourteen horses are entered for the opening trot Tuesday. Dexter trots against his best time, 2:19, in harness, for a purse of $2,000, on Wednesday.

Accident to the New Cable.

KEY WEST, August 9, via Lake City, Fla., August 11.—The shore end of the cable was landed at Key West on the 3d, and on the 4th twenty miles of cable was paid out, when it was cut and buoyed in one hundred and thirty fathoms of water. The Narva, cable steamer, the United States steamer Tohoma and the Spanish man-of-war Francisco de Asis, then proceeded to Chorrera, on the Cuba coast, and laid the shore end and commencing paying out at 4:45 A. M., August 6th. Everything worked well until the next morning, when the Narva fell in with an English steamer, who told them they were a long distance to the eastward of their course. The true course was given them, and they reached the buoy at 5 P. M. after using the Cuban cables and nineteen miles of the Panta Rosa cable. On preparing to splice the two ends, they failed, and the cable parted half a mile from the ship, at seven P. M., Wednesday. Thursday and Friday were spent in grappling for the lost end without success. They are still grappling. The Tohoma sailed for New York Thursday afternoon, having been relieved by the United States steamer Sinapee, who will render the Narva all the assistance necessray.

The Break in the Atlantic Cable.

HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., August 11.—The steamer Gulnare has returned to St. Johns, New Foundland. Captain Kerr reports that he examined the position of the cable break, and placed two buoys on the bank where the break occurred. This bank is three miles in diameter, and from forty to fifty fathoms beneath the surface of the sea. It is located at latitude 48 deg. 26 min., longitude 51 deg. 39 min. The bed of the ocean rises gradually to it from a depth of one hundred fathoms, fifteen miles north and east, and from a depth of ninety fathoms at the same distance to the west. No icebergs had been seen. The Gulnare leaves to-day for Harbor DeGrall. All on board were well.

From Aspinwall.

NEW YORK, August 11.—Arrived, steamship Rising Star, from Aspinwall, August 3d. Mrs. Henrietta Boeters, of France, a passenger, died August 5th. Mallen, a seaman, fell overboard and was drowned August 6th. The United States steamer Saco was at Aspinwall, and the Decotah at Panama. There was no fever on the Isthmus. She brings one million one hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars in specie. The steamer was detained at Quarantine, and her mails and advices are not yet received.

Crops in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 11.—Crop accounts from nearly every district in the middle and upper sections of the State, represent the corn and cotton as in fine condition. The damage by the caterpillar along the coast is inconsiderable.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The ministers of the Gospel in Richmond have held a meeting and adopted an address in reply to Governor Pierpont's charge of disloyalty, in which they say: "Since the restoration of the Government of the United States, we have in no instance exhibited disloyalty in our pulpits, or used them as political agencies against said government; that we have in no instance propagated from them what are termed rebel sentiments; that, least of all, have we in the discharge of our duties expressed, directly or indirectly, a hope of the establishment of any other than a Republican form of government in this country."

Two deaths from cholera were reported in New York on Saturday.

The Commissioners of the Public Charities in New York are about to erect a building on Ward's Island for the reclamation of drunkards.

Considerable excitement was occasioned among the colored people of Portsmouth, Va., on Thursday, by the murder of a colored boy by a white boy named Tyson. The latter escaped.

Mayor Horton, of Mobile, was arrested by the military authorities on Friday, for violation of the civil rights law, in banishing a negro named Johnson, who had lost a leg in the Union army. Horton gave bail for his appearance today.

A Democratic procession was fired into in Baltimore on Friday night, and two persons seriously injured.

The National Academy of Science meets at Hartford to-morrow. A large number of scientists from all parts of the country will be present.

The New York *Tribune* gives details showing that the Rodman gun proved a failure at the recent experiments in England.

D'Arcy McGee, it is said, has been threatened with assassination if he makes his promised disclosures concerning the Fenian organization in Canada.

Martinez, ex-President of Nicaragua, who at present represents his country in England, is especially charged with the delivery of the Mosquito territory to Nicaragua.

The residence of Mr. Ebersole, on the bank of the Ohio river, near the mouth of the Little Miami, was entered on Friday night by three men, who bound the entire family with cords, and robbed them of $3,400 in money and bonds, and all of Mrs. E.'s jewelry. No clue has been obtained as to the robbers.

The receipts of internal revenue for the week were $3,744,460.

OUR BEDFORD SPRINGS LETTER

Distinguished Guests---The Close of the Harvest---The Juniata Iron Country---The Effects of the Lockout---Decline in the Iron Business.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BEDFORD SPRINGS, August 10, 1867.

I am here enjoying the comfort and beauty of this truly delightful retreat, and find a very pleasant company, consisting of some two hundred and fifty guests—from different parts of the country; many arrive, and many depart, daily. We have Governors, Judges, Commodores; indeed, almost every class of society is represented here—free and social. Our living is very good, every delicacy of the season being furnished in abundance. We have attentive servants, and the very best music I have heard here for many years, and the proprietors render every attention, carpers to the contrary notwithstanding.

I came here after a sojourn of some weeks in the Juniata Valley, where I had been enjoying old associatons, and scenes of "Auld Lang Syne." This valley, with its rich scenery, pure air and mountain dew, is assuredly an extra lovely place to live in—no lack of hospitality, the "latch string" is really always out.

The joyous harvest is closed, the grain safely housed, and such crops of wheat, rye and oats, these rich valleys and hills never before yielded; the prospect for corn is also very good and farmers, generally, anticipate a great reduction in prices of grain. Many of them are already threshing out their wheat, to obtain the highest price before the fall comes. New wheat is now selling for $1 50 to $1 60 per bushel, which formerly sold at $3 to $3 25 per bushel. The surplus, after supplying the home consumption, will be very large. This will be a blessing to the poor and laboring classes, as they have had rather hard times of it.

The "lockout" or "strike" in Pittsburgh, during last winter and this summer, has had rather a baleful influence on the "iron region" of this celebrated Juniata Iron country, the iron of which is reputed the very best in the United States. Here the iron is made which gave the name to the world-wide "Juniata Iron." Pittsburgh, being the natural market for this iron, and the "lock-out" closing it, in some measure, has driven much of this iron East; some has been taken to Cincinnati, Portsmouth and other places. In many instances the Iron Masters have closed their furnaces and forges. There are, I think, only two charcoal furnaces in blast, in Huntingdon county, out of ten, the future prospect of demand for this superior iron being so very precarious. The Eastern consumers say it is equal to Russia or Swedish Iron. This is rather a bad state of affairs, especially for those wanting extra good iron.

In conversing with some experienced Iron manufacturers in this Valley, I am surprised to learn the amount of labor and expense entering into the manufacture of a ton of pig metal or blooms, by charcoal, it being almost double that of anthracite or coke. Large tracts of timber lands, wood choppers, wood haulers, colliers, road makers, mule teams, horse teams, wagoners, miners, managers, clerks, risk of "fire on the mountains!" expenses, *ad infinitum*. Notwithstanding this immense expense, and risk, and *superior quality*, I am told the iron brings but a very trifle higher price in market than the very inferior anthracite and coke irons. This being the case, this fine "Juniata iron" will soon cease to be made, as will also all charcoal irons. Then look out for "bursting of boilers," consequent loss of life, and destruction of machinery generally, when made exclusively from coke and anthracite metals, unless they can improve its quality. Making cheap iron and money appear to be the grand disideratum—the loss of life and property of no consequence!

I exceedingly regret this prospect of affairs, as old Huntingdon county has so many fine iron furnaces and forges I should be sorry to see closed and out of operation. I have visited several of them—Pennsylvania, Bald Eagle, Coleraine and Tyrone furnaces; the forges of Lyon, Shorb & Co.; Huntingdon Furnace, Messrs. Shoenberger, Barree Furnace and Forge, the property of the Messrs. Green, (the old Dorsey property,) and others. This latter property is located on the Little Juniata river, and is the most complete establishment I have seen; its location, on the great Central Pennsylvania Railroad, giving it an opportunity to ship its iron east or west and receive supplies daily—no expense of hauling—furnace and forge close together, only about *twenty yards* apart, so that the metal is taken into the forge for refining by hand or wheelbarrow. Coalings within sight of furnace.

We are a progressive and hopeful people, and trust when the effects of the slave-holders' rebellion and that of your "lock out" shall have passed away, matters will settle down to their wonted position, and the "good old times" will come again.

JUNIATA.

GOOD TEMPLARS IN THE OIL REGIONS.

Progress of the Temperance Cause.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

ROUSEVILLE, PA., August 9, 1867.

The cause of temperance is now very popular in the towns and villages of the oil regions. Lodges of Good Templars have been organized in all the important places with the exception of Tidioute. The lodges at Titusville, Petroleum Center, Rouseville, &c., are flourishing, and yesterday afternoon a strong lodge was organized in Excelsior Hall, Oil City. Many of the best citizens were enrolled as charter members, among the rest were three physicians and two clergymen. A. Cone, Esq., was chosen W. C. T.; Mrs. Herpst, W. V. T.; J. A. Vrooman, W. S.; Mrs. Fulton, W. T.; J. D. Kellogg, W. I. G.; J. R. Robertson, W. O. G. In the evening in the M. E. church a large audience gave attention to a lecture by the writer.

A public temperance meeting is to be held in Rouseville this evening, and the lodge organized here recently is increasing rapidly, and is one of the best in the State. The cause is becoming very popular and the people in general seem determined that the source of most of the crime and poverty of our land shall be prohibited.

J. A. D.

The Grape Question.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

INDIANA, PA., August 9, 1867.

When our army delivered its first fire into the walls of the memorable Fort Sumter, it belched forth its thunder with guns of small calibre, but when Sumter replied with guns of much greater magnitude, our noble generals at once displaced the light pieces, and adopted guns of larger calibre, thereby securing an easy embrazure in the frowning granite walls of that once impenetrable structure.

When Lancaster, Ohio, led off with a charge of 387 grape shot on one vine, it was only necessary that Indiana county should discharge a small field piece to overcome the smoke raised in the "Buckeye State." Beaver county, however, brings out two field pieces, and with a Howitzer, charged with 1,214 bunches of the delicious ammunition, fires a deadly volley at little Indiana county, and at one bound overleaps Ohio and Indiana combined.

Fired with the enthusiasm of a brave soldier, at the coolness of brother Dawson's discharge, I this morning doffed my beaver and my coat, and in true heroic style, made a careful and searching count of the bunches of grapes on my Isabella vine, and send greeting to brother Dawson, as the result of my labor, *seventeen hundred and ten* (1710) perfect bunches. Beaver county did well, but Indiana county is still ahead. We now lay claim to the champion's belt, and until some other grape champion overleaps (1710,) Indiana county will wear the insignia.

Respectfully,

E. P. HILDEBRAND.

Sympathy for Surratt in Canada.

A Montreal letter says: There is sympathy for Surratt expressed here in certain Catholic quarters, where the course of Father La Pierre in concealing the conspirator is zealously, aye, vehemently indorsed. Having visited the locality of Surratt's confinement, I inquired, among other things, of the people in the house why he did not attend the trial of his mother. I got the same reply that Mr. Bradford gives at Washington. The priest, La Pierre, does not desire to be mixed up in the matter at all; his part, as contended, having been ended in giving refuge to "an innocent man" and helping him in his flight to Europe.

A TELEGRAM to the Associated Press South and West, a few weeks since, announced that the American House, Boston, the largest hotel in New England, had been destroyed by fire. The numerous friends of this house will be glad to learn that such is not the fact; the fire alluded to was in another city. This popular hotel was never in a better condition to serve the traveling public than at the present time, and the proprietor is now adding a large number of most excellent family rooms with all the modern conveniences, and is also putting into the house one of Tufts's world-renowned elevators, which will convey guests in its superb car to the upper story in one minute.

A freshet in the northern part of Newark, New Jersey, on Friday afternoon, destroyed about a hundred thousand dollars' worth of property. The recent rains have swelled the streams emptying into the Morris canal, which broke, and the water poured into the aqueduct reservoir, which also burst, flooding large portions of the Seventh and Eighth wards. The stone bridge at the upper end of Broad street, was swept away. The principal private losses were Palmer & Co., printing ink makers, $25,000; Ravenhill's straw hat factory, $3,000; Nicols and Tompkins, saddle cloth factory, $2,300.

BORDER STATE IDEA.—The Hagerstown (Md.) *Herald and Torchlight* rather suggestively and very aggravatingly heads the election news from Tennessee with the old cut of a runaway slave, so familiar to the readers of Southern hebdomadal literature.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY CABLE AND MAILS.

Cholera Raging in Palermo.

Treaty of Peace Between Russia and Bokhara.

The Railway Accident in Ireland.

Insult to Our Minister at Constantinople.

Admiral Farragut En Route for St. Petersburg.

Great Fire at Bordeaux, France.

Reports of Turkish Cruelties in Candia Denied.

Negotiations Between Italy and Austria Suspended.

Cholera at Palermo.

FLORENCE, August 10.—Dispatches state that the cholera is raging with considerable violence at Palermo.

Treaty of Peace Concluded.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 10.—The war between Russia and Bokhara has terminated. A treaty of peace was concluded yesterday.

The Railway Accident.

LONDON, August 10.—Later dispatches from the scene of the recent railway accident at Brayhead, indicate that the first account was greatly exaggerated. Only a portion of the train left the track; three coaches were precipitated into the sea, and four persons killed outright, and many dangerously injured. Nearly everybody on the train was killed or injured.

Insult to Minister Morris.

PARIS, August 10.—The Turkish Admiral recently forcibly took a dispatch from a servant of the United States Minister resident at Constantinople, Edward Jay Morris. It is reported that Mr. Morris has since laid the case before the Turkish Government and demanded redress for the outrage. The reply of the Sublime Porte has not transpired.

The Swatara Ordred to Crete.

LONDON, August 10.—The United States war steamer Swatara has been ordered to Crete.

Death of Ira Aldridge.

LONDON, August 10.—Ira Aldridge, the celebrated African tragedian is dead. His death occurred while he was on a professional tour in Poland.

Trial Postponed.

DUBLIN, August 10.—By consent of the Government, the trial of Gen. Fariola, who was reported to have turned King's evidence here, has been postponed.

Admiral Farragut.

LONDON, August 11.—The United States Squadron, under command of Admiral Farragut, has been at the Prussian naval port of Stettin during the past week. The Admiral was received with great honors by the Prussian officers. The fleet subsequently sailed for St. Petersburg, where it is expected Admiral Farragut will receive a warm welcome.

Great Fire at Bordeaux.

PARIS, August 11, Evening.—There has been a great fire at Bordeaux, during which eighty persons are reported to have been killed or injured.

Negotiations Suspended.

FLORENCE, August 11.—Negotiations which for a long time have been pending between Austria and Italy for a settlement of the boundaries between the two countries, and in regard to the disposition of the archives of the former Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, have been suspended.

Note from Turkey.

LONDON, Eng., August 11.—The Turkish Government has sent a circular note in regard to Cretan affairs to its diplomatic representatives at European courts. The note emphatically denies that there is any truth in the various reports of cruelties perpetrated by the Turkish forces in Candia, and complains that vessels of the great powers continue to remove refugees from the island.

Shipping Intelligence.

GLASGOW, August 11.—The steamship United Kingdom, from New York on the 17th ult., touched at Moville, Ireland, yesterday, and to-day arrived in the Clyde.

SOUTHAMPTON, August 11.—The steamship Deutschland, from New York on the 3d of August, has arrived at this port on her way to Bremen. The steamship Atlantic, from New York on the 27th of July, arrived at this port to-day, and after landing passengers and freight, sailed for Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, August 11.—The steamship Minnesota, from New York on the 31st ult., arrived at this port to-day and sailed for Liverpool.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, August 10, Evening.—United States bonds closed at 77¼ for issue of 1862.

FRANKFORT, Sunday Evening, August 11.—United States bonds were quoted on the bourse to-day at 77¼.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, August 10, Evening.—Petroleum closed at 42f 50c ℔ bbl for standard white.

BY MAILS.

Redistribution of Parlimentary Seats--Garibaldi Orders a Movement Against Rome--German Confederation Offensive to France--Circular from Cardinal Antonelli, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The steamer Weser, from Southampton on the 30th, has arrived.

In the House of Lords, on the 29th ult., Viscount Halifax moved a resolution that the redistribution of Parliamentary seats in the reform bill was inadequate, and more representatives should be given to the large constituencies. The resolution was supported by Earl Russell and others, but rejected by 100 against 51.

The same night a bill prohibiting public meetings in the Royal Park was debated by Messrs. Gladstone, Bright, Disraeli and others. A motion to table the bill was lost.

The Paris *Presse* says Garibaldi had transmitted orders to the chiefs for a movement on Rome, and disturbances have already broken out in Vienna.

In the French Senate, on the 27th ult., Baron Dupin said Prussia had formed a confederation in Germany offensive to France. He did not think, after the successes she had gained, Prussia would stop, but hoped the large States would unite and limit her empire; then alone could France and the other nations reduce their armaments, and be more happy and more rich in their peaceful rivalry.

Cardinal Antonelli has forwarded a circular dispatch to the Papal Nuncios at the Catholic courts, stating that the attitude of the Italian government is greatly at variance with the engagements which have been made with the Pope. The dispatch also refers to the preparations being made by Italian volunteers to deprive the Pope of his temporal sovereignty.

The Church Property bill in the Italian Parliament passed by a vote of 204 to 58.

The King of Portugal received deputations from the French and English societies for the abolition of the slave traffic on the 29th.

The Sultan was received by the municipality of Vienna. The Burgomaster expressed the hope that the existing relations between Turkey and Austria would be of long duration, and hoped the Austrian subjects in Turkey would continue to enjoy his protection. The Sultan thanked him, and promised that his hopes should be realized.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 11, 1867.

A BATCH OF RUMORS.

The *Herald's* Washington special says it is stated that on Tuesday next the President will peremptorily dismiss Secretary Stanton, unless in the interim his resignation is tendered. It also reports a rumor that the President had expressed a determination to resign the Presidency, and leave the Radicals to fight out the reconstruction business among themselves, and contradicts it on White House authority.

The *Time's* Washington special says the latest rumor growing out of the Stanton imbroglio is that the President has been advised to resign, the friends of the Administration arguing that such a step would lead to a disruption of the Republican party.

A FORGERY.

Ex-Senator Harris publishes a card, stating that the letter repudidiating the Congressional policy of reconstruction, published in a New York paper of Saturday, which many persons supposed to have been written by him, is a forgery, and fully indorsing the reconstruction policy of Congress.

Chicago Postmaster Drowned.

CHICAGO, August 11.—Col. R. A. Gilmore, Postmaster of this city, went out in the Lake in a row boat Friday evening, and has not been seen since. It is supposed he was drowned. His boat was found on the beach below the city last night.

MONONGAHELA VALLEY RAILROAD.

Public Meeting at Library.

Report of the Survey Committee.

Speeches by Hon. T. J. Bigham, Major Russell Errett, Hon. J. K. Moorhead and Hon. G. V. Lawrence.

Another Meeting to be Held at Monongahela City.

A public mass meeting of the friends of the Monongahela Valley Railroad in the counties of Allegheny, Washington and Fayette, was held at the village of Library, in Snowden township, Allegheny County, on Saturday afternoon. After dinner, the assemblage present adjourned to a beautiful spot known as Phillips' Grove, immediately above the Baptist Church, where a stand had been erected for the speakers. Ample accommodrtions had also been provided for the Press. About half-past one o'clock, at least three hundred persons, who were attracted from the counties interested in the enterprise, had assembled in the Grove.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MEETING.

James Trunick, Esq., of Oakland, then called the meeting to order, and moved that Isaac King, Esq., of Snowden township, Allegheny county, be called to preside. The motion having been put it was unanimously adopted.

Mr. King, upon taking the chair, briefly stated the object of the meeting, and said that it was now ready for business.

Mr. Trunick then moved that Wm. Stewart, Peter Boyle and Alexander McGowan, Esqrs., of Snowden township, act as Vice Presidents, and the Reporters of the Pittsburgh Press as Secretaries. The motion was unanimously carried.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR.

Dr. J. B. Stilley, Civil Engineer of Pittsburgh, who was appointed by the Committee of ten to survey the proposed route of the road via Saw Mill Run and through the heart of the country to Monongahela City, or otherwise known as the overland route, was then introduced by the chair, and gave a verbal report of the progress of the survey. He stated that the survey was commenced on Monday, 28th of July, starting from the Pan Handle Railroad bridge, in South Pittsburgh. By survey it was discovered that the length of the proposed tunnel under Coal Hill, coming out at Saw Mill Run, in Lower St. Clair township, would be a little less than three-quarters of a mile. The rise of grade in the tunnel would be about fifty-five feet, and the rise up Saw Mill Run to Lafferty's Summit, nearly thirty-eight feet per mile. At Lafferty's Summit a cut of thirty feet in the hill, for a distance of four hundred and fifty feet, would have to be made. In locating the road up Saw Mill Run not more than four small bridges would be required. On the farm of Mr. McCully, five and one-half miles from Pittsburgh, a trestle of three hundred feet in length would be required, and also a tunnel of about half a mile in length under Lauk's Summit, from Peter's Creek to Mingo Creek. This tunnel and the one under Coal Hill would be the only tunnels required along the route. The survey party have located the route thus far to Library, which is about eleven miles from the starting point in South Pittsburgh. There is coal on both sides of the road from the end of the proposed Coal Hill tunnel; at four and a half miles from Pittsburgh the road will cross the coal level, and from that point to Library the road is located entirely above the coal level. The coal level on Peter's Creek will strike near Findleyville, in Washington county. The dip of coal at Burnt Hill is eighty-five feet lower than near Pittsburgh, and from there to Library it is an average of fifteen to twenty feet lower as you go southward. Dr. Stilley said that the survey was made only to find out the probable cost of the road over the route described, and to report the practicability of adopting it. The road, he said, can be made as cheap as any ordinary line in Western Pennsylvania, excepting the tunnel under Coal Hill, which will be very expensive. He could not, however, give the figures of the cost of the tunnel. Taking the proposed route on the whole, he considered it a very practicable one, and as good, if not better than could be selected along the valley.

REMARKS OF HON. T. J. BIGHAM.

Hon. T. J. Bigham was then called upon to address the meeting. He stated that he was at the meeting of the corporators of this enterprise at Elizabeth several weeks since, and after considering the subject, thought that this overland route was by far the most practicable, being much shorter. He thought that the country here would be greatly benefitted by a railroad running through it. Over this route you will encounter two costly tunnels. Some propose that instead of cutting a tunnel under Coal Hill, the road should follow Saw Mill Run to its mouth in Temperanceville, and then connect with the Pan Handle Railroad. In regard to the coal trade it would not make much difference whether the road run to the mouth of Saw Mill Run or under Coal Hill. The whole body of the road, he said, from the mouth of Saw Mill Run to Library is a solid vein of coal, and a railroad between these points, if only for the coal and local trade, would pay. He was not here, he said, to say which of the proposed routes would likely be adopted, as that is to be decided by the right of way, the amount of capital stock subscribed, &c. He had no doubt that in a very few years railroads would be running along the Monongahela valley and also through the heart of the country, and instead of your property being now worth say two hundred dollars per acre, it would increase in value probably to one thousand dollars per acre. If a road up Saw Mill Run was constructed, in a short time branch roads would be running up from it, and bringing to market the coal from the interior of the country. If, by a road running through here, you could gather up the farming interests of the interior of the country, well and good, but if you could not, you have enough coal here to warrant the construction of a railroad through this section of the country. Since the meeting at Elizabeth the speaker had been on a committee of the Legislature to visit the lines of the Schuylkill Navigation Company and Reading Railroad, and witnessed the immense amount of coal mined along the valleys of those lines, and the large business done by them. The controversy in trade between these corporations has ceased, and instead of being rivals they work with each other, and each carry coal, as to its kind, to a certain point. The speaker described the mode of transferring to market the coal along those valleys, and said from what he seen there, that he was convinced that the rivalry between railroad and river corporations would soon cease, and they would work in concert. He felt confident that if a railroad was constructed through this part of the country, or along the Monongahela valley, that the Monongahela Navigation Company would greet them with a friendly spirit, and the two corporations would soon be working together. A portion of the year the river is frozen, and at other times the water is too low for navigation, so that while a railroad would not interfere with the river trade, still it would be a great benefit to persons living in the country through which it passes. In regard to what support would be received from other railroad companies to this enterprise, the speaker stated that, being on that committee he had consulted with the officers of the Pennsylvania Central and the Pittsburgh and Connellsville roads, but no definite action had been taken as yet.

REMARKS OF MAJOR RUSSELL ERRETT.

Major Russell Errett, was next introduced and addressed the meeting. He said that the establishment of a railroad through this section of the country was of local interest to him. He had been connected on that side of the river most of his life, and he was pleased to see the interest taken in the construction of a railroad there. The question is if you can't construct a railroad through here yourselves, whether the capitalists of the country will do it. The anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania, he said, furnish the entire eastern portion of the country with coal, and soon the bituminous coal regions of Western Pennsylvania will provide the whole western country with fuel. The country from Pittsburgh along the Monongahela valley is a solid, perfect vein of coal. The speaker predicted that before a very long time a railroad would be running from Pittsburgh down to the mineral regions of Southern Pennsylvania and Western Virginia. He believed that the time had passed when the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would control the interests of Pennsylvania, and the time will soon come when we shall have a free railroad law. The speaker concluded by saying that anything he could do for the enterprise he would do with pleasure.

REMARKS OF HON. J. K. MOORHEAD.

Hon. J. K. Moorhead, in response to calls, arose and addressed the meeting. He said he didn't come here to address a railroad meeting, but he supposed he would have to say a few words to his friends. Being President of the Monongahela Slackwater Navigation Company, he said, it was generally supposed that he was in opposition to every railroad enterprise along the Monongahela valley; but he would endeavor to convince them to the contrary. He said that he had been greatly misrepresented in this particular, and to satisfy the minds of those who were impressed with the erroneous idea, he would state that he was heartily in favor of establishing a railroad through that section of the country. He was a general improvement man and was glad to give a helping hand to every mark of progress. He said that the trade along the Monongahela valley is large enough to support both a railroad and river navigation company. He was very much pleased with the statements of Mr. Bigham in regard to the co-operation of the railroad and river corporations in the eastern part of the State. Thirty years ago this country was almost without any means of travel. Since that time the facilities have been largely increased, and you can go almost anywhere now by rail. After the construction of the Connellsville Railroad, the navigation facilities on the Monongahela river largely increased, and the business has continued to grow since that time. There is market enough along the river to support both lines. If a railroad is constructed through this country, coal can be placed on the cars and shipped to the western market without change. The speaker said that even if a railroad along the valley should injure the river trade, he would not oppose it when he knew it would enrich his friends here. He concluded by saying that his heart was with the enterprise, and he wished it the greatest success.

PARTIAL REPORT OF THE SURVEY COMMITTEE.

Dr. L. Oldshue, of this city, chairman of the committee of ten appointed to superintend the survey of the proposed route, then made a partial report of the operations of the committee. He said that the committee was appointed for the purpose of selecting a surveyor, to obtain subscriptions for the purpose of making the survey, and also to solicit subscriptions to the capital stock of the enterprise. The committee had already made a partial report to this meeting through the surveyor, Dr. Stilley. The committee intend continuing the survey to Monongahela City, and will solicit subscriptions for the survey from the residents along the route. They are also obtaining individual subscriptions to the capital stock of the enterprise, conditioned that the Saw Mill Run route is adopted. He said that a prominent railroad man had guaranteed to him that he could get a hundred men in Pittsburgh to subscribe five thousand dollars each to the project. The question whether this overland route will be adopted or not, is to be determined by yourselves, in the amount of capital stock you subscribe.

REMARKS OF HON. GEO. V. LAWRENCE.

Hon. George V. Lawrence, of Washington county, in response to repeated calls, ascended the stand. Twenty years ago, he said, the people along the Monongahela valley opposed the improvement of the river. He apprehended that to-day there was scarcely a man living along the line of the proposed Monongahela Valley Railroad who is opposed to the enterprise. Had the people of adjoining counties, many years ago, in constructing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, granted the right of way and favored the project, that road, instead of running over ravines and through tunnels would be traversing the smooth soil of Washington and Greene counties. This is an age of progress, and a man who would stand in the way of it should be voted an "old fogy." There is no greater coal country in the world than along the Monongahela valley. Then it is our duty to ferret out this wealth and take it to market, that others may also be benefitted. A railroad is necessary here, and common sense teaches us to have the shortest route. The speaker predicted that within ten years railroads would be running through the interior of the country, and also along the valley of the Monongahela, and that the people of Southwestern Pennsylvania and Western Virginia would transport their minerals to Pittsburgh by rail. If a railroad is constructed through this country it will greatly enhance the value of property, whether it be mineral land or not, and the great object now is to put your hearts and hands to the work and subscribe liberally to the enterprise. The time has come when the Pennsylvania Railroad shall not govern the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The various counties in the State are making their candidates for the Legislature pledge themselves to vote for a free railroad law, and by next Spring, the speaker predicted, the shackles of the Pennsylvania Railroad shall have been thrown off the people and we will have a general railroad law. In conclusion, the speaker stated he was willing to give his time and efforts to convince the people of the benefits of the proposed road.

THANKS.

On motion of Hon. G. V. Lawrence, a vote of thanks was returned to Messrs. Blackmore, Simmons, Gillespie, Larimer and others, of Library, for kindly entertaining the attendants at the meeting.

MEETING AT MONONGAHELA CITY.

On motion of J. A. Happer, Esq., the meeting then adjourned to meet at Monongahela City, on Saturday, the 24th day of the present month, at eleven o'clock A. M. The place of meeting in the city will be fixed at some future time.

THE INDIAN WAR.

A Pittsburgher Killed.

From a communication received from L. M. Williams, late of Allegheny City, we learn that on the 3d inst. General Alford Gibbs, commanding officer of Fort Hays, Kansas, ordered Captain J. M. Orms, of the 10th U. S. Cavalry, to proceed after five hundred Indians who had killed eight men at the Big Creek Station, Kansas, and driven all the stage horses away. Captain Orms at once proceeded with fifty mounted men to follow the Indians. On the way six of his men were taken with cholera and had to be tied on their horses and attended to. On the Saline they were suddenly surrounded by some seventy-five Indians. This number was immediately reinforced by a large body of Indians, and a terrible fight ensued, in which sergeant Christ, of Pittsburgh, and ten men of the company were killed and scalped, seventeen were wounded and twenty horses shot. Captain Orms was wounded in the left leg. A retreat to the Fort was commenced, and the Indians followed to within eight miles of it, where the company was met with a reinforcement, under Captain Joe D. V. Hazzard, with sixty men from the Quartermaster's volunteers. Battle was again offered to the Indians, who fought fiercely, but were repeatedly repulsed, and Captain Orms in his report gives great credit to Captain Hazzard and his men for the manner in which they acted. The Indians numbered between four and five hundred, of whom twenty were killed and over fifty wounded. Every Indian was strapped fast to his horse, and as soon as one received a wound, his horse was siezed by the next Indian to him, and led to the rear, consequently all the dead and wounded were carried off by the Indians. The Indians were well mounted and equipped, and Captains Orms reports them encamped with their plunder between the Saline and Solomon, and asks for a large force to drive them out and recapture the plunder. The Indians are of the opinion that they can combat anything brought against them. The cholera is gradually dying out. On the 1st instant, Mrs. Bright Driver, a woman mentioned in the History of the Women of the War, died.

STATE ITEMS.

Mr. Henry Strauss, of Saegertown, died on the 28th ult., in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He has resided in Saegertown for thirty-seven years, and was a man highly esteemed by his neighbors and the citizens generally, for his public spirit, uprightness and patriotism.

A man named Williams, residing near Pleasantville, is reported to have been bitten by a rabid dog, last Wednesday. A cow, previously bitten by the same animal, exhibited signs of hydrophobia, and was killed. Williams is under medical treatment. His wound is very painful, and his right leg, where bitten, much swollen.

The contract for the branch road which is to connect the Reading Railroad at Port Clinton with the East Pennsylvania Railroad at Topton has been given out. The Hamburg *Schellpost* says, that in view of this, increased signs of activity are visible in the vicinity of that borough.

Mrs. George Mays, of Rockland township, Venango county, was bitten by a copperhead snake, July 27. She had stepped into the garden, after dark, in her bare feet, when she stepped on his snakeship. She is now lying very ill and is not expected to recover.

The First National Bank of Franklin, and the Franklin Bank have been consolidated, under the name of the First National Bank of Franklin. The office will be in Plumer's Block, opposite the Court House. Hon. Arnold Plumer is President and R. L. Cochran, Esq., Cashier. The Directors are Arnold Plumer, James P. Hoover, M. W. Sage, J. S. McCalmont, S. F. Dale, H. McClintock, R. A. Bradbear, J. K. Kerr and R. Crawford.

The Pithole *Record* says: We have noticed that those oil operators who leave Pithole for the purpose of prospecting in other oil fields, generally return, satisfied that they can do better here than elsewhere. The truth is our oil wells are much more lasting than are those of other parts of the oil region, and consequently our territory is considered more valuable. The advantages which it possesses over other portions of the Venango oil fields are obvious to every practical oil operator. We have frequently called the attention of our readers to those advantages. The new well now being put down on the Bean Farm by Messrs. Sheakley and Vernon, will be ready to test next week. It is now down over 600 feet. A good well is confidently expected.

The State Teachers' Association of Pennsylvania, which closed its session on Thursday, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President Edward Brooks, of Lancaster. Vice Presidents, Miss Bishop, of Dauphin; Miss Boggs, of Allegheny; Prof. Heigs, of York, and Prof. Grant, of Westmoreland. Secretaries, Profs. Harding, of Lancaster, and Eisenhower, of Lehigh. Treasurer, Amos Rowe, of Lancaster. Executive Committee, Jones, of Erie; Burtt, of Pittsburgh; Jack, of Westmoreland; Ulp, of Clinton, and Parker of Philadelphia. Allentown, the capital of Lehigh county, was selected as the place of next meeting.

THE Kentucky election is by some called a Democratic victory, by others a triumph of the rebel party. Under the circumstances, it is not worth while to dispute about the matter—a verbal distinction without any real difference.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., *will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION—A man of steady habits, who understands Bookkeeping and can come well recommended, wants a Situation in a store or office, where steady employment can be given. Address, with terms, JAS. HOLLAND, Achor, Ohio.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a practical man, a situation as Manager of a Rolling Mill. Is well acquainted with the manufacture of all kinds of Iron, and of mixing the various bodies of metal required for the same. Address W. A. B., this office.

WANTED—SITUATION—As Engineer, by a Machinist competent to take charge of and repair machinery. Good recommendations given. Address Engineer, Commercial office.

WANTED—BOARD—A gentleman desires for himself and wife unfurnished Rooms or Room, with Board, in city or vicinity. Address B. L., Box A., Commercial office, for one week.

WANTED—TEACHERS—The Board of School Directors of Union township, will meet at School House No. 6, (forks of Sawmill Run), on Thursday, August 15th, 1867, at 2 P. M., to elect Teachers for the term commencing September 24, 1867. GEORGE MARSHALL, Sec'y.

WANTED—SERVANTS—Two competent Servants for one house in the country—vicinity of East Liberty. Apply at this office.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a competent and experienced Bookkeeper, who gives satisfaction. Reference unexceptionable. Address WILLIAM, Box —, Commercial office.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—Out from Pittsburgh, to take orders for the Patent Spiral Pen Rack. Address Box 123, P. O.

WANTED—AGENTS—$20 00—$100—Male and female, to introduce our New Patent Star Shuttle Sewing Machine. It is adapted for family use, and Tailoring. It makes a stitch alike on both sides. Price only Twenty Dollars. Extraordinary inducements to Agents. For full particulars, address W. G. WILSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—AGENTS—$18 00 a Day—Agents wanted, male and female, to introduce a new article of household utility. Only Five Dollars capital is required. Particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED--HOUSES.

WANTED—HOUSE—To rent a comfortable Dwelling House, located in a quiet neighborhood, in either Pittsburgh or Allegheny; must have six rooms and contain water and gas. References given. Address, stating locality, rents, &c., Box 3, Commercial office.

FOR SALE--HOUSES.

FOR SALE—FRUIT HOUSE—The Wheeling Fruit House, situated on Fifth street, between Quincy and Monroe streets, will be offered at private sale until Saturday, August 24th. If not sold before 3 o'clock P. M., of that day it will then be sold at public auction on the premises. Terms made known on the day of sale. For further particulars, address JOHN K. BOTSFORD, Wheeling, W. Va.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—An elegant new residence on Fort Wayne Road, near Sewickley Station. Fine two story Dwelling of 8 Rooms, just being finished; everything perfect, marble mantles, fine water arrangements, bath room, &c. This residence stands in a well laid out lot of ground of one and a half acres. Price $8,000. Terms easy. This property could not be reproduced at the money asked for it. Apply to GEO. H. HOLTZMAN, Real Estate Agent, 76 Fifth street, (Commercial Building), Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—For two or four single gentlemen, a pleasant front and back room, third story. Inquire at 196 Penn street, near St. Clair Hotel.

FOR RENT—OFFICES OR LODGING ROOMS—Two fine Rooms, furnished with gas, water conveniences, &c., third floor Pittsburgh Savings Bank Building, corner Liberty street and Virgin alley. Rent from date to April 1st. Entire floor only $200. Inquire of JNO. BIRMINGHAM, Esq., at Bank.

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A very desirable Dwelling House of six rooms. Possession immediate. JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO., No. 103 Fourth street.

FOR RENT—ROOM—A Room neatly furnished on the second floor front, suitable for two single gentlemen, as a sleeping apartment. Address Box M, Commercial office.

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—ENGINE—A Stationary Engine, nearly new, in good running order, with 8 inch cylinders and 22 inch stroke on heavy cast iron bed plate, all complete. The Engine has been running but about two months. Also, a double flue boiler, 16 feet by 36 inches, with excellent smoke stack. For sale at a bargain. Address W. M. VOGLESON, Columbiana, Ohio.

FOR SALE—HOUSE—Fine House of Twelve Rooms, nearly three acres ground, in Sewickley, very cheap. Box 123, Postoffice.

FOR SALE—MORTGAGES—First Mortgage for $10,000, secured upon City Property valued at $25,000 to $30,000. Also, other good Mortgages with like margin of security. GEORGE H. HOLTZMAN, Broker, 76 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE CHEAP—STORE—A Store with Stock, Lease and Fixtures in the central part of the city, doing a fair business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address "Sale," this office.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—At Wilkinsburg, suitable for a large family. All in the most complete and modern condition. GEO. H. HOLTZMAN, 76 Fifth street.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE—Two Hundred Acres lying on both sides of the Allegheny Valley Railway, eighteen miles from the city, being underlaid with coal seven feet thick, having beautiful high bottom and gently rising upland, with good spring, furnishing water in every house that may be built, and a river front of half a mile. There are few places of so much natural beauty for private residences, or so many advantages for manufactories. It is offered entire or in quantities to suit purchasers, and with or without the coal. The owner will be at Parnassus Station all this week, and the last three days of the next two weeks. Parties seeking investments would do well to look at the property while the owner can be seen. ALEXANDER YOUNG, of Monmouth, Ills.

BANK AND OTHER STOCKS.—TUESDAY EVENING, August 13th, at 8 o'clock, on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street.
25 shares Exchange National Bank;
9 shares Citizens' National Bank;
25 shares Superior Iron Co.
A. M'ILWAINE, Auct.

HARTFORD FEMALE SEMINARY,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH.
The next term will commence on WEDNESDAY, September 11th. The Annual Catalogue contains full information in regard to Course of Study, Expenses, etc. Address
M. S. CROSBY, Hartford, Conn.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT on the 5th day of August, A. D. 1867, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the ESTATE OF EDWARD SEAGER, Of the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 93 Diamond street, in the city of Pittsburgh, before SAMUEL HARPER, Register, on the 27th day of August, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
THOMAS A. ROWLEY, United States Marshal.
eod

ESTABLISHED 1841.
THE MERCANTILE AGENCY,
R. G. DUN & CO.
The oldest and most complete system ever organized for the promotion of Banking and Mercantile interests, and general protection of trade.
"The most reliable Mercantile Agency in the country, known as *The Mercantile Agency*."—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*
DONALD MURRAY, Man'r,
Corner Fourth and Wood streets.

DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of E. ECKER & SONS, was dissolved on the 6th day of July last. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm and those having claims against it, will make settlement with D. R. Ecker, 167 First street, he alone being authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
EMANUEL ECKER,
D. R. ECKER,
EMANUEL ECKER, JR.
Pittsburgh, August 10th, 1867.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL STILL continue the Bricklaying and Jobbing business. Also, will attend to the setting of Slate Mantles and laying of Encaustic Tile Flooring. We have on hand a large stock of building materials of different descriptions. All orders left at my office, 167 First street, or at No. 61 Wylie street, will be promptly attended to.
D. R. ECKER.
au12,17,21

PUBLIC SALE OF BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOMES,
AT MANSFIELD,
ON THE PITTSBURGH & STEUBENVILLE RR.
There will be offered at Public Sale, on TUESDAY, August 13th, 1867, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, 70 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND, sub-divided into lots of 3, 5 and 10 Acres each.
These Lands are delightfully situated on the Bluff overlooking Chartiers Creek and the Valley, being partly covered with Fruit, and Native Forest Trees, with several choice Springs of good water. This property fronts on the Railroad, very convenient to Station and Telegraph office, with churches, stores, Academy, &c., near at hand in the Village of Mansfield. Nearly all the trains East and West stop at this Station.
Terms made known on day of sale.
Accommodation Train leaves the Union Depot at 10:45 A. M., and returns from Mansfield at 3:30 and 6 o'clock, P. M.
For further information inquire of
M. B. BROWN, Mansfield, or
H. LEE & J. L. MARSHALL, No. 139 Liberty street.
6,8,10,12,13-1p

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1867.

The Commercial is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

The Surratt trial has ended in the disagreement of the Jury and their being discharged by Judge Fisher. Four were for conviction and eight for acquittal. The efforts to establish an alibi were successful to this extent. It is stated that had the accused been indicted for conspiracy he would have been convicted at once.

As yet the President has neither removed nor suspended Secretary Stanton. The *Intelligencer* is particular to correct the impresson that official relations have been broken off, or that they will be before the President has determined on his line of action and acted. It is not improbable, however, that the Secretary will before many days be formally suspended.

It turns out as we suspected it would, that the retaliation of the discomfitted planters in Tennessee, which took the shape of dismissing the freedmen, is proving a two edged sword. The planters want the labor of the negroes nearly as much as they want the pay, and the rage is likely to be short-lived and mainly impotent. In one aspect we might rejoice at the rage of the ex-slaveholding democracy,—if anything were needed forever to fix the freedmen in support of radicalism, these persecutions would certainly suffice.

That Sheridan was not removed sometime since, is owing to the activity of Gen. Grant in urging his protestations against such a policy. But he is not long to be spared. The *Intelligencer* of Friday morning does its best to put the question at rest, as follows:

> The sneers of the Radical press in reference to the delay in the removal of General Sheridan are quite out of place. It seems that, so far from the delay being the result of any change of determination as to him, it is referable solely to the caution proper to be observed in designating his successor. In this connection we may say that telegraphic dispatches from this city announcing the probable appointment of Gen. Rousseau are incorrect. They doubtless grew out of the fact that his presence has been requested at Washington. He comes here on other and altogether different business.

The New Orleans *Crescent* records the fact that the books of registration have been closed and many white voters, because of the stiff-neckedness, not recorded. It thinks it was a bad choice, and with almost the pathos of the Psalmist says: "Our poor old State has drifted about long enough. We want to tie up somewhere for repairs." The difficulty with our Southern friends is, they learn wisdom too slowly, and comprehend too feebly the revolution in ideas that is going on in the land. No change that could be made would defeat the result, though it might be temporarily interfered with.

The New York *Herald*, in its present stage of feebleness, advises the President not only to remove Stanton but all the five district commanders. On this issue it assures Mr. Johnson he need not be afraid to go to the people. It is sometimes difficult to determine which with the *Herald* controls—stupidity or mischief. If by giving this advice the worst mischief to the President is meant, then the explanation is sufficient; but if not, then it fully establishes its stupidity; for no one knowing anything of the people will pretend that on the issue invoked they would not sweep the President and all his adherents to destruction.

The Springfield, Massachusetts, *Republican*, after recording the latest outrage by the "cowardly and vindictive savages," says:

> "General Sherman will do well to hasten his return to the scene of action, and lose no time in the extermination with fire and sword to the band of wretches engaged in this affair. Condign punishment and a merciless doom should swiftly overtake these murderous redskins, and the lesson of their experience may be of value to their survivors."

Our contemporary would be of immense service to General Sherman and humanity in general, by making known the process that is practicable for securing the result which it deems so necessary. "Condign punishment" sounds well, and would square with the rule of eternal justice, without any doubt; but as to the ways and means, General Sherman and the rest of them are understood to strenuously declare that they don't see them. Does the *Republican*?

Awhile ago it was thought that female suffrage in Kansas would carry without a doubt. Now, however, the doubts are numerous and rather grave, although no doubt is felt as to the success of negro suffrage. In this respect that State differs not widely from most of other States, be the fact complimentary to the women or negroes. That an illiterate negro just freed from slavery and yet bewildered with the change, should be held more worthy of suffrage than an educated and refined woman, is a little odd. But is that the view on which the decision is based? To suppose so would impute the grossest ignorance to those who decide. Therefore the decision must be on other grounds; more or less in the universal fitness of things, which holds that woman's sphere is not consistent with voting and the logical consequences. Here is the hard spot the advocates of female suffrage have to surmount.

It is true that from its inception the Fenian movement was declared by its projectors and managers to be entirely unconnected with any religious denomination or influence. It was neither Catholic nor Protestant. In wearing of the Green no hostility to the Orange, in a sectarian sense, was intended. In short, the scheme was purely political and patriotic, having for its single object the rescue of down-trodden Ireland from the cruel claws of the British Lion, and the elevation of the Harp and Sunburst over the blood-stained banner of St. George. Nevertheless, Fenianism found its chief, almost its sole, sustenance in the contributions of poor servant girls and hard-working mechanics and laborers, ninety-nine hundredths of whom belonged to the Roman church. What will these devout and simple-minded people say or think when they hear that their *soi disant* "President" Roberts has lately been in Italy in close confabulation with the leaders of the "party of action," or anti-Papal, Garibaldian Revolutionary Committee, whose main object in life is the acquisition of Rome, with its necessary sequence of the total abolishment of the temporal power of the Pope? The terms of the bargain that Roberts has been trying to strike can only be conjectured, but no good Catholic can hear of his even conferring with members of the junta referred to without suspecting there is something wrong.

THE BOILERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The National Convention of the Sons of Vulcan, which commenced its session in this city on Wednesday last and adjourned on Saturday, was perhaps one of the most important meetings that this organization has ever held, and the reports of the proceedings possess a positive interest to all working men and the community in general. The proceedings were conducted with the utmost secrecy, and only matters of a general character have been made public. It would seem from the general tone of the meeting that the organization, although unquestionably strong, has had in its working machinery many imperfections. The Grand Forge has heretofore been supreme, and each subordinate Forge has, in nearly all its actions, been controlled by it. The prices paid for iron, the difference of wages and other causes have produced a clashing of interests in various sections of the country, and one of the chief objects of the recent meeting seems to have been to unite upon a platform where all could agree. Hereafter, therefore, the various subordinate Forges are to have the privilege of making arrangements suited to their respective localities, observing only such general rules as are necessary to the welfare of the chief body. This movement will undoubtedly tend to promote harmony among the Forges, and each will feel that it will have the privilege of making rules adapted to its peculiar interests. The delegates from the various portions of the country advised such measures as will prevent another suspension of labor in this locality and favored the arrangement which has been entered into by the iron manufacturers and iron workers of Pittsburgh.

ANOTHER POWDER BOAT EXPLOIT.

Perhaps the country is ignorant of the fact that General Butler has recently fired a big gun. It was aimed at General Grant. The intention was to overwhelm the latter individual in odium in consequence of his action in regard to the exchange of prisoners at the time of the greatest mortality—rather a little previous thereto. There is nothing new in what has just been published—it is only the object that is new. When the exchanges had ceased in 1863, the rebels held 15,000 federal and we held 25,000 rebel prisoners—our men being in a distressing condition. Butler wanted to freeze and starve the rebels in retaliation, but Grant would not listen to it. Late in that year the business was given into the hands of Butler as Commissioner of Exchange. With him the Confederates had already declared they would hold no intercourse. After some fruitless correspondence, in which the question of negro equality was raised by Butler,—Grant agreeing to his view that the federal soldier of whatever color was as good as any rebel soldier, the negotiation was broken off. The rebels had, however, offered to exchange man for man. This offer Gen. Grant declined in a telegram in which he said:

> "It is hard on our men held in Southern prisons not to exchange them but it is humanity to those left in the ranks to fight our battles. Every man released on parole or otherwise becomes an active soldier against us at once, either directly or indirectly. If we commence a system of exchange which liberates all prisoners taken, we will have to fight on until the whole South is exterminated. If we hold those caught, they amount to no more than dead men. At this particular time, to release all rebel prisoners North would insure Sherman's defeat and would compromise our safety here."

Subsequently the rebels gave up our sick and wounded, but much delay occurred in procuring transportation—and it was during this delay that the greatest mortality occurred.

It is on the publication of the telegram the essential portion of which is quoted above, that Gen. Butler relies to overwhelm Grant. With this purpose steadily in view, Gen. Butler concludes his elaborate statement in the following characteristic language:

> "The great importance of the questions; the fearful responsibility for the many thousands of lives which, by the refusal to exchange, were sacrificed by the most cruel forms of death, from cold, starvation and pestilence of the prison pens of Raleigh and Andersonville, being more than all the British soldiers killed in the wars of Napoleon; the anxiety of fathers, brothers, sisters, mothers, wives, to know the exigency which caused this terrible and perhaps, as it may have seemed to them, useless and unnecessary destruction of those dear to them, by horrible deaths, each and all have compelled me to this exposition, so that it may be seen that these lives were spent as a part of the system of the attack upon the rebellion, devised by the wisdom of the General-in-Chief of the armies, to destroy it by depletion, depending upon our superior numbers to win, the victory at last. The loyal mourners will doubtless derive solace from this fact, and appreciate all the more highly the genius which conceived the plan and the success won at so great a cost."

Now the leader is doubtless impressed with the conviction that from the time the telegram from Grant declining the exchange was received, till the present, Gen. Butler has been boiling over with horror and indignation, and that as a Christian man he must have been kept awake every night for years on account of it. But let us have all the record. Gen. Butler supplies but a part of it—that part only which will assist his purpose. It was in August that the telegram of Grant was sent—approved, as it is understood, by Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton. The response of Butler—which he don't give—was as follows:

> Major General Butler to Lieutenant General Grant:
> AUGUST 18, 1864.
> LIEUTENANT GENERAL GRANT: Telegram received. No exchange has been or will be made by me which will give the enemy any advantage. *To show that my views and the Lieutenant General's are in exact accordance* I will send a letter written to General Hitchcock to-day upon this subject, with his indorsement upon it.
> "I have exchanged nobody but wounded men since the first of May, except surgeons, non-combatants, and a few cases of special exchange. A full report will be made to the Lieutenant General of all that was intended to be done in the matter.
> "BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major General,
> "Commissioner of Exchange."

It was Butler-like to write the above, claiming to have originated the idea advanced by Grant, and it was Butler like to suppress it, when it would be a swift witness against him in his present game.

STANTON AND GENTILITY.

Mr. Stanton does not seem to regard his office as one of courtesy, to be regulated by the rules of the drawing-room, but one of grave responsibility, involving the interest of the whole Union. The gentlemen who have figured conspicuously as traitors and rebels are notorious for their exquisite sense of propriety. Their hackneyed phrases about delicacy, gentlemen, honor, etc., have suddenly become fashionable among the rough and ready Democracy of the North, who are shocked and "kilt entirely," by Mr. Santon's rustic insensibility to the claims of politeness.

We must excuse Mr. Stanton. At least, we must allow him the benefit of extenuating circumstances. Besides being constitutionally rather of the *tenax propositi* or firm temperament, he has in his office had too much to do with severe scenes and subjects, and with hard men and propositions, to be easily unmanned at this late day. We are, therefore, not at all surprised, that Mr. Stanton is not readily bowed out of the important office which he holds, under the laws of Congress, and with the approval, and the admiration, of the loyal people. A gentle hint may be sufficient for ordinary occasions, but the law of Congress makes this a peculiar case. It was not an ordinary occasion when Mr. Stanton was called to the Cabinet in Mr. Lincoln's *first term*, and Mr. Johnson's administration of Mr. Lincoln's *second* term, has made the present political crisis anything but an ordinary occasion. It may be a grief to Mrs. Grundy, to see Mr. Stanton insensible to the bow of so polite a gentleman and faithful a statesman as the President, but while he obeys the behest of the United States Congress he must be excused.

The other day a Chicago paper said that city hardly had its equal in the country as a summer watering place. This depends on what is regarded as essential to a summer watering place. As to this persons will differ. The Chicago writer must have known all about the "make up" of that city; therefore, we are able to form some idea of his idea of a watering place, and place the reader in possession of some interesting facts by quoting the following, which is from a Chicago letter to a New York paper of a late date:

> "Only think of it, in two weeks, last month, our Excise Board licensed 1,400 drinking establishments, with six or eight hundred more to come in. We have over one of these to every 100 inhabitants, men, women and children, while we have but one church to 1,500. This is the way our civilization runs. It would be a small business that did not realize $5,000 in sales during the year. Multiply $5,000 by 2,000 liquor shops in Chicago, and we have the astounding sum of $10,000,000 paid out for strong drink. This is an average of $50 to each inhabitant. Does anybody wonder that our city is full of crime and poverty, notwithstanding its general prosperity? Does anybody wonder that we keep our criminal courts busy and our jails and penitentiaries full to overflowing, which is the fact at the present time? Does anybody wonder that our taxes are onerous and constantly and rapidly increasing? This year the levy is $12 56 for each man, woman and child in the city."

The *Herald* explains the fact that the *Tribune* has heretofore kept silence while the Johnson-Stanton fight is going on—if anything taking sides against Stanton—by saying that when Greeley was engaged in his crazy effort at Niagara, at making peace, Mr. Stanton was for arresting him as an individual engaged in an unauthorized and dangerous business. The *Herald* avers that "Mr. Stanton even made out the order for Greeley's arrest; but the too amiable President would not sign it, and so saved the philosopher." The *Herald* is good authority on few things, and this story needs confirmation, especially since the *Tribune* of Friday has an article praising Mr. Stanton in the main, and commending his ability and faithfulness. It concludes, however, after the following fashion:

> "Mr. Stanton's presence in the Cabinet has given the Administration an authority that does not properly belong to it, and was in a great measure a protection to Mr Johnson. Possibly the wisest course would be to let the President bring about the ridiculous crisis which the Republican party by law of limitation, concessions and remonstrances, has so faithfully labored to prevent."

A short time ago, a committee of Constitutional Union nondescripts paid a visit to the President—a proceeding ridiculous enough in itself, in all conscience; but they have added to this feature by publishing a report of the interview. In the course of it they say:

> "In it they make the President to say that he still has faith in the people, but he is sorry 'that they have become stolid and indifferent to their best interests. Absorbed in their money-getting, they have neglected the duty they owe to their country. Environed by a mercenary press, cursed with unfaithful ministers of the gospel, lectured on every hand by the emissaries of the revolutionary party which is destroying the government, it is not wonderful that their minds are poisoned and their tastes perverted; neither is it strange that they are wrapt in an apathy which bodes them absolute enslavement, if they do not wake up from it.'"

If Mr. Johnson said anything of this kind, it was the duty of the toadies to keep it to themselves; if he did not, then the report is equally an act of folly.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

We begin to receive reports unfavorable to the cotton crop. A private telegraph dispatch from a respectable firm at Charleston to its correspondent at New York, says "caterpillars have appeared general on Sea Island—loss of crop expected." Another item of news from the same quarter is that "the rice crop of South Carolina seems to be a failure. The heavy rains of the season and the consequent high water in the rivers have drowned out the crop."

The number of immigrants that arrived at New York from European ports from January 1st, 1867, to August 7th, was 154,299. During the same period of 1866 the total number of arrivals was 155,799. Nearly 116,000 of the immigrants of 1867 have come in steam vessels, and thus far Ireland and Germany send about equal numbers, and, together, make up more than nine-tenths of the whole.

Whale's flesh is the latest Parisian delicacy, and, besides the whale, the shark and dolphin come regularly to the markets, where a whale's tail, of eight hundred pounds weight, it is said, found buyers, a few days ago, at high prices.

A youth was lately leaving his aunt's house after a visit, when, finding it was beginning to rain, he caught up an umbrella that was snugly placed in a corner, and was proceeding to open it, when the old lady, who for the first time observed his movements, sprang toward him, exclaiming, "No, no, that you never shall; I've had that umbrella twenty-three years, and it has never been wet yet: and I'm sure it shan't be wetted now."

The Japanese have contracted with a New York firm for a steam fire engine. They next should send over a dozen of their young men to learn the ways of our firemen; for what would a steamer be without their ways?

Thus from every quarter of the globe where wheat is grown comes essentially the same story: Plenty of breadstuffs! How will the speculators contrive to make the people pay famine prices much longer, for their bread? When will bakers' loaves begin to swell?

The New York *Tribune* Association has decided to erect a new edifice at a cost of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It is to be built upon the site of the present building, and will compare favorably with the *Herald* and *Times* establishments. This undertaking has for years been in contemplation.

The following is the heading to a Chicago item: "Extraordinary Deceptions.—A well-known wholesale liquor firm taken in and done for by a confidence operator—the swindler succeeds in carrying away ten barrels of alcohol, worth $1,500—the boldest operation on record—an old man loans all his money to a stranger." Here is another: "A Fraudulent Transaction.—The youthful husband of an ancient wife obtains a divorce by means of fraud—how it was procured—the decree set aside."

A telegram of twenty words, including the address and signature, can be sent from any part of Switzerland to any destination within the limits of the country, for one franc (twenty cents). The telegraph is a government institution, as it should be all over the world, and the tariff is fixed by the Federal authorities. Next year the ruling price is to be fifty centimes, or ten cents.

An Indianapolis letter says: The Indianapolis & Cincinnati Junction Railroad Company are pushing forward the completion of the last section of their road between this city and Rushville. The company have secured grounds on Virginia avenue, and will immediately begin the erection of a large freight depot.

At Glendale, twelve miles from Cincinnati, a fearful hail storm occurred on Thursday afternoon, which did immense damage to the crops, cutting fruits and vegetables literally in pieces, ruining the grape crop, breaking glass and causing other serious injuries. The track of the storm was about half a mile wide, and it made pretty thorough destruction on every growing or fragile thing in its path. The stones were very large and fell in immense numbers, perfectly covering the ground to the depth of an inch. They might have been picked up by the bushel.

Thursday P. M., at Glendale, Kentucky, Dr. Wm. Hughes had a controversy with George Smith, concerning a security debt, Smith using violent words, whereupon Hughes took Smith by the collar, telling him he must not use such language. Tuesday morning three sons of Smith went into Glendale and met Hughes on horseback. All fired on him without warning, six bullets entering his body. The wounds were fatal.

An Omaha dispatch of the 9th says: William Thompson, the section hand on the railroad who was scalped and left for dead on the Plains, was brought to this city yesterday, and is doing well. He was wounded through the arm and side. The Indians took his scalp about four inches in length. By some strange oversight they left it lying by Thompson's side. He brought it with him, and it will be replaced to-night by the doctors.

Persons from Boston are digging for gold in the northern suburbs of Lynn, under the branches of an ancient apple tree. The sanguine diggers claim positive knowledge of the presence of eighty thousand dollars in gold, buried in three packages, just under the shadows of that dilapidated old tree.

PERSONAL.

—Carpenter, the artist, in his book "Six Months at the White House," tells the following story: "A few days before President Lincoln's death, Secretary Stanton tendered his resignation of the War Department. He accompanied the act with a heartfelt tribute to Mr. Lincoln's constant friendship and faithful devotion to the country, saying also, that he, as Secretary, had accepted the position to hold it only until the war should end, and now that he felt that his work was done, and his duty was to resign. Mr. Lincoln was greatly moved by the Secretary's words, and tearing in pieces the paper containing the resignation and throwing his arms about the Secretary, he said: 'Stanton, you have been a good friend and a faithful public servant, and it is not for you to say when you will no longer be needed here.' Several friends of both parties were present, and there was not a dry eye that witnessed the scene."

—Poor Princess Charlotte is to be brought away from Miramar, where they say she wants to stay, to near Brussels, and her brother and sister-in-law, the King and Queen of the Belgians. The old story of her having been poisoned in Mexico, is revived and no attempt made to confirm it. The new version is that her medical man, the learned and skillful Dr. Bulhens having been impressed with certain abnormal symptoms in the actual condition of his august patient, has arrived by diligent study of them to the conclusion that her mental state cannot be solely owing to moral causes at work since her departure for Mexico, and that in all probability "some subtle poison really was administered to her by the traitors who beset the Court at Chapultepec." This new version of the old story would be deeply interesting, if true.

—Bishop Atkinson, of North Carolina, is among the latest arrivals in New York. He is preparing to go to England to attend the Pan Anglican Council.

—Rev. Newman Hall, the well-known pastor of Surrey Chapel, England, (the author of "Come to Jesus," and other hymns,) is to embark for New York on the 26th inst.

—The New York *Evening Post* styles the engagement of Maj. Rodman and Miss Dahlgren, daughter of Admiral Dahlgren, "a happy combination of artillery."

—The Springfield *Republican*, not altogether friendly to Mr. Stanton, says of him, which everybody knows is nearly true—and because it is true and proof that he had the courage to stand stiff at all times, the country backs him now. We quote: Mr. Stanton did the same things to President Lincoln, and it sometimes required all his extraordinary patience to bear with him; and there is scarcely a commander in the service with whom the Secretary has not quarreled. With all his faults of temper and manner, however, Secretary Stanton proved so efficient in the peculiarly difficult duties of his department during the war, that the country will regret to see his official career terminate in this inglorious way.

—A number of gentlemen—members of the Union League of the United States—being in St. Petersburg, Russia, on the Fourth of July, were desirous of making some little demonstration. The American Minister there, however, threw cold water on the affair. Being determined that the day should not be allowed to pass without celebration, Mr. Claghorn, of Philadelphia, Messrs. Hitchcock, Ford, Makin, Engler, Lamb, and others, went to Moscow, and there kept the anniversary. When these gentlemen return to America, the account of the whole matter will be most interesting.

—Gen. Beauregard has been in Chicago, and according to the *Republican*, "Men at the Sherman House gave him glances that were simply curious, and in no respect lionizing." In other words Beauregard was severely cut in Chicago.

—Abby Folsom, famous in years past for her advocacy of anti-slavery, woman's rights and radical doctrines generally, died at Rochester, New Hampshire, on the 8th inst., at an advanced age.

—Pennsylvania University has conferred the degree of LL. D. on Stephen Colwell, of Harrisburg, and on Hon. Edward McPherson, of Gettysburg, Clerk of the House of Representatives; and that of D. D. upon the Rev. A. Wedekind, late of Lancaster, Pa.

—William H. Webb, builder of the Dunderberg, will make about $700,000 out of the sale and safe delivery of his wonderful ship, which is certainly one of the best war vessels for fighting or sailing that ever floated the sea. The struggle between Prussia and France, to get this ship at a time when war was threatened between the two Powers, enabled Captain Webb to make his own terms.

The American Screw Company of Providence, R. I., has reduced the price of its screws forty per cent. It is their intention, says the Hartford *Times*, to ruin the other companies, and especially the International of Jersey City, which has just commenced operation and has a million dollars invested in its business. There is a screw company in Meriden which is effected by this reduction. The American Company is said to have a surplus of a million dollars laid by for the purpose of fighting other companies with. The company divided 125 per cent. in dividends the past year, the fruits of high tariff and a want of home competition.

POLITICAL.

The President's journals fairly rave against Mr. Stanton. The following, from the Washington *Intelligencer*, will serve as a specimen: "Let this loitering detective, then, be apprehended—in a building where his power has so often shaken the hearts of tenderer and nobler people who had the misfortune to take his orders—by police, and carried out of the door by any stout officer of common resolution, and dismissed in the open air, to appear once more in public without a guard with loaded muskets and beyonets to defend a brutal oppressor against the apparitions of a conscience mad with guilt and a mind distracted with cowardice."

The Columbus (Ohio) *Statesman* says: "There was a peculiar fitness in the selection of the town of Waverly for Judge Thurman's first speech as the Democratic candidate for Governor." Whereupon the Cincinnati *Commercial* remarks that the last Democratic meeting assembled at that place took flight unaccountably at the approach of John Morgan's cavalry.

The New York *Times* concludes an article on the President and impending removals as follows. The merit or demerit of Mr. Johnson's action will not be affected by any modification of the manner of executing an obnoxious proceeding. Suspension or rejection, the result will be the same. The President will, by adopting either, convict himself of hostility to legislation reflecting the settled views and purposes of the Northern people. "The reasons of this suspension" with which Congress is to be furnished will amount to this, and this only.

The President has stated that he had sent, asking General Sherman to take Mr. Stanton's place, and that he had signified his willingness to accept. This latter statement is not believed, as it is known that when the President attempted to use General Sherman last winter to displace Mr. Stanton, the former, though at first it was supposed he would come, when he fully understood the case, protested stoutly against any change.

Jesse D. Bright, once a citizen of Indiana, and United States Senator, and afterwards expelled from that body for treason, has turned up in the Kentucky Legislature.

Gen. Wager Swayne has arrived from Alabama and reports the Republican organization there very strong. The Conservatives have called a convention, but having no unity of purpose, it is not expected that they will be able to make any opposition that will be seriously felt.

Business Activity and Decline in Prices.

The New York *Bulletin* concludes an article on the probabilities of trade as follows: But we have every reason to anticipate a return of business activity. The bountiful harvest all over the country cannot fail to impart a new energy to industry, and the prospects of a good fall and winter trade are favorable. Perhaps the chief obstacle to a speedy return of activity consists in the general and exaggerated ideas relative to a decline in prices. Consumers everywhere hesitate to make purchases in consequence of the expectation of a crash in the market. These expectations will soon be found out to be unreasonable, and then we may expect an active trade over the whole country. We look, indeed, for a reduction of prices in several branches of trade, but not to any considerable extent. Wages will be compelled to give way before any decided and general reduction of the prices of commodities can occur. In Pittsburgh the iron workers have sensibly agreed to a reduction, and the period when the mechanics and laborers of other cities will imitate their example, and submit to the inevitable tendency of events, is only a question of time.

Excitement in Schuylkill County.

The people in Schuylkill county are in a whirlpool of excitement over the nomination of a State Senator, which event takes place in the course of ten days. There are three candidates before the Democratic party, though the contest has narrowed down to two—Mr. Wm. M. Randall, of North Manheim, the present incumbent, and Bernard Reilly of Pottsville. The former, at the last session of the Legislature was a determined opponent of the bill giving the Reading Railroad company the right to buy and sell coal, and to lease any colliery with the intention of working it. It is said that mainly through his exertion that bill was defeated. Since that time Mr. Bernard Reilly, a contractor on the Reading road, has announced himself a candidate for the position of Senator. The canvass has fairly opened, and the most intense excitement prevails throughout the entire county. It may be said that the fight is now between the coal operators and miners and the Reading Railroad Company. A series of meetings, to take place in every section of the county, have been arranged, at which prominent gentlemen will make addresses.

Mr. Weed remarks with great force that "the Democratic party has added to its already heavy burden of odium by endeavoring to make it appear from the start, through its leading organs, that Surratt was the victim of a governmental conspiracy; that the Administration and those engaged in the trial and conviction of the other prisoners, were determined to convict and put him to death, whether innocent or guilty."

MEDICINAL LIQUORS.
GET A PURE ARTICLE.
Fine French Brandy, O. D. & Co.
Pure Blackberry Brandy.
Pure Blackberry Wine.
Pure Old Rye Whisky.
Fine Old Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.
Old Holland Gin
Pure Jamaica Rum.
This is the season when a pure article of liquor should be kept in every family, as we do not know at what time of the night it may be needed. Our liquors are selected with the utmost care and on account of their fine quality are specially adapted to the wants of invalids.
McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, Druggists,
85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

HEAR WHAT THE
REV. ISAAC AIKEN says in relation to the
Greatest Dyspepsia Medicine of the Age.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.
(From the Presbyterian Banner.)
JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market st., Pittsburgh:—I take great pleasure in stating that, after having suffered from dyspepsia for about fifteen years, at some periods much more than others, I have been entirely cured by the use of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. My friends know that of late years my case was an extreme one. I had great suffering from eating any kind of food, and on an average would vomit about one-third of my meals, in a sour, undigested mass. When the severe attacks would come I would lose all strength and be utterly helpless. Some of these attacks would be so severe, that for days together I could not retain anything on my stomach save a little dry toast and tea. For years I knew not what it was to pass five consecutive hours without intense pain. From the time I took the first dose of this medicine, I ceased vomiting; gradually all soreness passed away, and flesh and strength returned; and ever since I have been able to eat any kind of food set upon the table.
Six months have now passed without symptoms of the return of the disease. The case was considered by all, even the physicians, so marvelous, that for a time it was feared it might be fictitious; but I am now so well convinced that I have been not merely relieved, but permanently cured, that I can conscientiously recommend Coe's Dyspepsia Cure to all the victims of dyspepsia.
ISAAC AIKEN,
Late Pastor of Beaver-street Methodist Church,
ALLEGHENY, Feb. 26, 1866. Allegheny, Pa.
The sole agent of COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE in Pittsburg, is JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FLOUR,
From New Southern Wheat
We are now manufacturing a superior article of FLOUR from choice new Southern Wheat, which we can safely recommend to the trade, and for family use.
R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.,
Pearl Steam Mill, Allegheny.

EUGENE LANGEN'S
PATENT SHELVING GRATES
And Smokeless Furnaces.
The above are offered to different Manufacturers and steamboatmen. These Furnaces permit a smokeless combustion of any fuel; produce an intense heat; are very saving; easy to manage, and present always a cool fire front. Over 8,000 are already in operation. Different construction of Grates made on the above principle, can be furnished at a short notice to suit any furnace or steam boilder.
Address Postoffice Box No. 172 Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. S. MEISSNER,
Sole Agent for Eugene Langen in the U. S.

D. L. SMITH.....A. S. SEATON.....G. G. SEATON.
CITY COLLECTING AGENCY,
SMITH, SEATON & SEATON,
LOCAL COLLECTING AGENTS,
No. 6 ST. CLAIR STREET, Second Floor. P. O. Box 541, Pittsburgh.
Bills of all descriptions taken for Collection. No charge made where Bills are not collected.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND
DOMESTIC SEGARS,
Manufactured from Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Ohio Seed Leaf, on consignment, will be sold at prices ranging from Eight to Fifteen Dollars per Thousand.
ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Corner of Smithfield and Water sts.

BREAD BOXES,
Cake Boxes, Spice Boxes, Deed Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knife Boxes, Grocery Boxes, &c., &c., at the Housefurnishing Store of
T. H. RICHARDS,
no14 30 FIFTH ST

ROBERT CHRISTY,
GRAVEL ROOFER,
OFFICE, COR. FIFTH AND WOOD STREETS,
mths Over National Bank of Commerce.

BOTTLED ALES,
KENNETT, WINTERTON,
And all the best brands; SUPERIOR SODA WATERS bottled by
J. C. BUFFUM & CO.,
No. 22 and 24 Market st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MANUFACTURERS ALL OVER the world prefer and recommend the
GROVER & BAKER
No. 1 and No. 9 MACHINES, as the best for their purposes. Call and examine them at
NO. 105 FIFTH STREET,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KNOWLES'
PATENT STEAM PUMP,
GIFFARD'S INJECTOR,
GAS, WATER AND STEAM MATERIALS,
LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD,
ON BEST TERMS.
BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
NO 167 SMITHFIELD ST.

PRACTICAL
FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
LEMON & WEISE,
118 FOURTH STREET.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, every variety of PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, together with a complete assortment of common Furniture at reduced prices.
Those in want of anything in our line are cordially invited to call before purchasing. Work guaranteed.
LEMON & WEISE.

ANTHRACITE COAL
All parties desiring a supply of ANTHRACITE COAL can be supplied with the product of any of the following mines:
WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON,
SHAMOKIN, SILVER BROOK,
Or LYKEN'S VALLEY,
By leaving their orders with
WM. BINGHAM,
366 PENN ST., Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, formerly the
Dime Savings Institution,
No. 67 FOURTH STREET, nearly opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1862.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock.
Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office, gratis.
This Institution especially offers to those whose earnings are limited, the opportunity to accumulate, by small deposits, easily saved, a sum which will be a resource when needed, and bearing interest instead of remaining unproductive.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
President—GEO. A. BERRY.
V. Presidents—S. H. HARTMAN, JAS. PARK, Jr.
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CHRISTOPHER ZUG.
Solicitors—D. W. & A. S. BELL.

"FULLERTON'S"
FREEPORT
BARRED FLANNELS.
We are the AGENTS for the sale of this well known make,
Fullerton's Barred Flannels
SOLD AT MILL PRICE.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
115 WOOD STREET.

FREEPORT
BARRED FLANNELS.
The undersigned are the SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these
CELEBRATED FLANNELS.
M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.,
NO. 103 WOOD STREET.

RICHARD E. BREED & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
China, Glass, Queensware,
BOHEMIAN AND LAVA
FANCY GOODS,
SILVER PLATED
AND
BRITTANIA WARE,
TABLE CUTLERY,
Tea Trays, &c., &c.
100 Wood Street.

REYMER & BROS.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE
French & American Confectionary.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Fruit,
NUTS, SPICES,
Refined Sugars, &c., &c.
A full and complete assortment always in store and offered at the
LOWEST MARKET RATES.
NOS. 126 and 128 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

ISAIAH WOODBURY,
DEALER IN
PAINTS AND VARNISHES,
Neats Foot, Tanners, Lard,
Whale and Sperm
OILS.
Naval Stores and Petroleum,
St. Louis Lead and Oil Company's
CASTOR OIL,
In Banker's Patent 5 and 10 Gallon Cans.
NEWFOUNDLAND OIL CO.'S CELEBRATED
Cod Liver Oil,
WARRANTED PERFECTLY PURE
ISAIAH WOODBURY,
SOLE AGENT,
26 DEY STREET,
NEW YORK.

HOUSEKEEPERS
SAVE YOUR MONEY
By taking your Spoons, Forks, Castors, &c., &c., to No. 3 St. Clair street, second door from the bridge, third floor, and have them replated with silver, and made as good as new, at very trifling cost. Silversmiths and Plumbers will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as we pay particular attention to Electro-plating, Electro-typing, Gold and silver Fire Gilding, &c. Give us a call. J. J. ALISCS.

YOUR SUMMER TOUR.
CITY FOLKS,
Before taking your Summer trip, there are things you will want at
PUTNAM & HOUSE'S Furnishing Emporium,
No. 72 FIFTH STREET.

SEEING IS BELIEVING.—ZIMMERMAN'S PATENT STEAM COOKING APPARATUS, (made to suit any cook stove), for cooking all kinds of vegetables and meats, puddings and dumplings, etc., without flavoring each other, at one operation and in one vessel. Indorsed by principal hotel proprietors and by leading families. Manufactured and sold by ROBERTS & SHERRATT, No. 61 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Send for a circular, or call and examine.

NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, will meet at No. 10 St. Clair street, on TUESDAY, August 13th, 1867, at 10 o'clock. The office of the Society will be at the same location on and after August 19th.
A. BROWER LONGAKER, Sec'y.

NOTICE—THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS of Moon township will meet at SHARON SCHOOL HOUSE on the LAST SATURDAY OF AUGUST, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to elect seven School Teachers to teach the ensuing year in said township.
P. H. STEVENSON, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the MECKSBURGH PETROLEUM CO. will be held at the Office of A. M. Brown, Esq., No. 114 Fifth street, on MONDAY, August 19, to elect a President and Board of Directors for the ensuing year.
W. J. CARSON, Secretary.

NOTICE—TO SHIPPERS OF PETROLEUM.—The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will, until further notice, transport promptly from the present terminus of this road, at Brady's Bend to the City of Pittsburgh, any quantity of Petroleum that may be offered for 45 CENTS PER BARREL, and return empty barrels from Pittsburgh to Brady's Bend, at 10 cents each. The track of the Road is extended down to, and along the waters' edge at Brady's Bend, so as to afford all necessary facilities for the convenient and speedy transfer of Oil from boats to cars.
H. BLACKSTONE, Supt.

OFFICE OF THE A. V. R. R. COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1867.
NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will redeem the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Company within two years from this date, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage given to secure the payment of the said bonds. By order of the Board of Managers.
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE FORT PITT OIL CO., No. 24 Fifth street, (Room 4), PITTSBURGH, August 7, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Fort Pitt Oil Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT., payable at this office on or after the 15th of August. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th inst.
T. A. WRIGHT, Sec'y.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL NEWSPAPER PRINTING COMPANY, have this day declared a Cash Dividend of FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th instant, at the office of HART, CAUGHEY & CO.
R. H. PALMER, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, August 8th, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL CO., No. 19 Irwin street, PITTSBURGH, August 6th, 1867.
DIVIDEND NO. 2—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.,
Payable on and after the 15th inst., at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive.
WILLIAM MUSSLER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

POLITICAL.

FOR ASSEMBLY.
LUKE B. DAVISON, Republican,
OF WILKINS TOWNSHIP.

UNION REPUBLICAN
COUNTY CONVENTION.
The UNION REPUBLICAN VOTERS of Allegheny County are requested to meet at the usual places for holding elections in the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships on
Saturday, August 31st,
And elect TWO DELEGATES from each election district, to a County Convention, to be held on SEPTEMBER 3d, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before it.
The Primary Elections in the Townships will be held between the hours of three and six o'clock p. m., and in the Boroughs and Cities between the hours of five and seven o clock p. m.. In the cities and boroughs the election shall be by ballot, and in the townships by marking.
JACOB H. MILLER, Chairman.
N. P. REED, H. C. MACKRELL, Secretaries.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between O'HARA & ROBINSON is this day dissolved. Persons having claims against the said firm and those indebted to the same will please present their accounts at No. 6 Smithfield street for adjustment of the same.
O'HARA & ROBINSON.
M. O'HARA.
Pittsburgh, July 24, 1867.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to all persons not to purchase any of the goods, wares, merchandise or material belonging to the late firm of O'HARA & ROBINSON without my individual signature is attached to each and every bill of sale of said goods, wares, merchandise or material, as I will repudiate each and every sale not made in accordance with this notice.
MICHAEL O'HARA.
Pittsburgh, July 24, 1867.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP existing under the style of J. McALPIN & CO., was dissolved on the 1st inst., by mutual consent, W. G. HARRISON retiring. The business will be settled by J. McALPIN, at No. 53 Wayne street.
J. McALPIN.
WM. G. HARRISON.
July 9th, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Public notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and John Froehlich, under the firm name of MEYER & FROEHLICH, manufacturers of Coaches, Wagons, &c., was this day dissolved. In regard to collections of claims and payment of debts, our arrangements as yet incompleted will shortly be announced. The undersigned will pursue his old business at No. 75 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.
JACOB MEYER.
June 28, 1867.

THE FIRM OF
S. M. KERR & CO.,
No. 7 ST. CLAIR ST., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Creditors will present their claims and debtors make payment at No. 45 WOOD STREET.
S. M. KERR.
McABOY, SPANG & CO.
May 23, 1867.

BANKRUPTCY.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1867, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the
ESTATE OF MICHAEL KEARNS,
Of the City of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 93 DIAMOND STREET, in the city of Pittsburgh, before SAMUEL HARPER, Register, on the 21st DAY OF AUGUST, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal, (as Messenger).

WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

S. A. HATCH.....DAN. ABLE,
CHAS. E. MAURICK.....CHAS. M. ELLEARD,
HATCH, MAURICE & CO.,
RECTIFIERS AND DEALERS IN
Foreign & Domestic Liquors
IN BOND AND FREE,
No. 218 Walnut St.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
We have a United States Bonded Warehouse, and solicit shipments.

WATCHES. JEWELRY. &C.

LADIES'
GOLD WATCHES,
A New and Handsome Lot of the Celebrated Makers,
PERRENOUD, JACOT AND ROGERS,
JUST RECEIVED BY
DUNSEATH & CO., Jewelers,
56 FIFTH STREET

GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
Cor. Union St. and Diamond,
PITTSBURGH.
Exclusive Tea and Coffee Stores
CAN SELL
CHEAPER
Than General Grocery Stores.
TO BE CONVINCED
SEE THE PRICES
AND QUALITY OF GOODS AT THE STORE OF THE
Great American Tea Co.
Cor. Union St. and Diamond,
OPPOSITE DRAVO'S.

EDUCATIONAL.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.
The next Term will commence
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2d.
All who desire to enter should be present on that day. This Institution has now eleven Professors and affords the best advantages in the Languages, Science and Literature. Students can enter the Preparatory, Scientific or Collegiate Course. For information address the
PRESIDENT OF W. UNIVERSITY,
No. 11 Cliff street.

CIVIL & MINING ENGINEERING
AT THE
RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.
Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Re opens SEPTEMBER 11th. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
Chester, Delaware Co., Pa.
The next session commences
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5,
Circulars may be obtained of
CHAS. H. PAULSON, Esq.,
NO. 73 WOOD STREET,
Or of COL. THEO. HYATT,
CHESTER, PA.

THE
MOUNT AUBURN
Young Ladies' Institute,
Situated on beautiful eminence north of the City of Cincinnati, from which it derives its name, has just closed its Twenty-second Session.
The past year has been one of unusual prosperity, there having been in attendance two hundred and thirty-five young ladies, gathered from all parts of the United States. No case of sickness requiring a physician has occurred.
Its healthful location, and its country position, while yet so near the city, gives it advantages over either city or country schools.
Its character as a first rate Seminary of Learning is too well known to need further comments.
The LIBRARY, CABINET AND APPARATUS, already very extensive, are receiving yearly additions.
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QUEEN VICTORIA'S BOOK.

Her Motive in Publishing--Account of the Royal Courtship and Marriage.

[From the London Times, July 27.]

We announce this morning the publication of a volume which will be read by the English nation with loyal interest. It is a copious history of the early years of the late Prince Consort, enriched by numerous memoranda from her Majesty's own hand, containing the most unreserved description of the life and character of the Prince, and even laying open to us in great measure the private thoughts and feelings of the Queen herself during the period over which the volume extends. It was originally compiled by General Gray, under her Majesty's direction, "solely for private circulation among the members of her own family, or such other persons as, from the relation in which they had stood to her Majesty or the Prince Consort himself, would naturally be interested in the story of his early days." Notwithstanding this privacy, however, some fear was entertained lest a copy of the volume might be surreptitiously obtained, and published in a garbled form, and it was thought that it might be prudent to avert this danger. It will be seen, therefore, that her Majesty has condescended to take her subjects unreservedly into her confidence. She opens her heart to them in this volume and throws herself upon their sympathy.

THE ROYAL COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.

* * * Long before this time the project of a marriage with Queen Victoria had been afloat in the minds of many of the Prince's family. Indeed, when only a little child he had been told that such a union was destined for him. Nothing, however, passed between the Queen and Prince on the subject until after the second visit of the latter in 1839. But the King of the Belgians had openly broached the subject before that time: "It was probably in the early part of that year that the King, in writing to the Queen, first mentioned the idea of such a marriage; and the proposal must have been favorably received, for in March, 1838, the King writes to Baron Stockmar, and gives an account of the manner in which Prince Albert had received the communication which (of course with the Queen's sanction), he had made to him."

The King writes: I have had a long consultation with Albert, and have put the case honestly and kindly before him. He looked at the question from its most elevated and honorable point of view. He considers that troubles are inseparable from all human positions, and that therefore, if one must be subject to plagues and annoyances, it is better to be for some great and worthy object than for trifles and miseries. I have told him that his great youth would make it necessary to postpone the marriage for a few years. * * * * * * * *

I found him very sensible on all these points. But one thing he observed with truth. "I am ready," he said, "to submit to this delay, if I have some certain assurances to go upon. But if, after waiting, perhaps, for three years, I should find that the Queen no longer desired the marriage, it would place me in a very ridiculous position, and would, to a certain extent, ruin the prospects of my future life."

The Queen, it would seem, wished for delay. She "did not wish to marry for some time yet." Her Majesty says, writing of herself, "she thought herself still too young, and also wished the Prince to be older when he made his appearance in England. In after years she often regretted this decision on her part, and constantly deplored the consequent delay of her marriage. Had she been engaged to the Prince a year sooner than she was, and had she married him at least six months earlier, she would have escaped many trials and troubles of different kinds." The Prince and his father seem to have objected from the first to the proposal for delay. In a letter to Baron Stockmar, dated the 12th of September, 1838 (just after the return from the tour) the King of the Belgians writes:

The young gentleman arrived here yesterday. Albert is much improved. He looks so much more manly, and from his *tournure* one might easily take him to be twenty-two or twenty-three. (At this time he was not nineteen.) I have spoken to Albert (he adds) * * * * What his father says upon the subject of the marriage is true. Albert is now past eighteen. If he waits till he is in his twenty-first, twenty-second or twenty-third year it will be impossible for him to begin any new career, and his whole life would be marred if the Queen should change her mind.

A delay, however, was fixed upon, and it was during this delay that Prince Albert paid the visit to Italy of which we have just spoken. The Prince returned to Coburg in June, 1839, and in October of that year paid his second and decisive visit to England. He seems to have feared that the Queen was likely to change her mind, and that when she asked for delay she perhaps pleaded for release from her engagement altogether. Let the Queen's own words, emphatic and not to be read without deep interest, speak on this subject:

The Queen says she never entertained any idea of this, and she afterwards repeatedly informed the Prince that she would never have married any one else. She expresses, however, great regret that she had not, after her accession, kept up her correspondence with her cousin, as she had done before it. Nor can the Queen now (she adds) think without indignation against herself, of her wish to keep the Prince waiting for probably three or four years at the risk of ruining all his prospect for life, until she might feel inclined to marry! And the Prince has since told her that he came over in 1839 with the intention of telling her that if she could not then make up her mind, she must understand that he could not now wait for a decision, as he had done at a former period when this marriage was first talked about. The only excuse the Queen can make for herself is in the fact that the sudden change from the secluded life at Kensington to the independence of her position as Queen Regnant, at the age of eighteen, put all ideas of marriage out of her mind, which she now most bitterly repents. A worse school for a young girl, or one more detrimental to all natural feelings and affections, cannot well be imagined, than the position of a Queen at eighteen, without experience and without a husband to guide and support her. This the Queen can state from painful experience, and she thanks God that none of her dear daughters are exposed to such danger.

On the 10th of October the Prince, accompanied by his brother, arrived at Winsor, at half past seven in the evening. They here met with the most cordial and affectionate reception by the Queen, who received them herself at the top of the staircase, and conducted them at once to the Duchess of Kent. The three years that had passed since they were last in England, had greatly improved their personal appearance. Tall and manly as both the princes were in figure and deportment, Prince Albert was indeed eminently handsome. But there was also in his countenance a gentleness of expression, and a peculiar sweetness in his smile, with a look of deep thought and high intelligence in his clear, blue eye and expansive forehead, that added a charm to the impression he produced in those who saw him far beyond that derived from mere regularity or beauty of features. The way of life at Windsor during the stay of the princes, is thus described: "The Queen breakfasting at the time in her own room, they afterwards paid her a visit there; and at two o'clock had luncheon with her and the Duchess of Kent. In the afternoon they all rode—the Queen and Duchess and the two Princes, with Lord Melbourne and most of the ladies and gentlemen in attendance, forming a large cavalcade. There was a great dinner every evening, with a dance after it three times a week." On the 15th there was an important interruption to the ordinary routine of the day. The Queen had told Lord Melbourne the day before that she had made up her mind to the marriage, at which he expressed great satisfaction, and he said to her, as her Majesty states in her journal, "I think it will be very well received; for I hear that there is an anxiety now that it should be, and I am very glad of it;" adding in quite a paternal tone, "You will be much more comfortable; for a woman cannot stand alone for any time, in whatever position she may be." Can we wonder that the Queen, recalling these circumstances, should exclaim, "Alas! alas! the poor Queen now stands in that painful position!" An intimation was accordingly given to the Prince, through Baron Alvensleben, Master of the Horse to the Duke of Coburg, and long attached to his family, who had accompanied the Prince to England, that the Queen wished to speak to him the next day. On that day, the 15th, the Prince had been out hunting early with his brother, but returned at twelve, and half an hour afterwards obeyed the Queen's summons to her room, where he found her alone. After a few minutes conversation on other subjects the Queen told him why she had sent for him, and we can well understand any little hesitation and delicacy she may have felt in doing so; for the Queen's position, making it imperative that any proposal of marriage should come first from her, must necessarily appear a painful one to those who, deriving their ideas on this subject from the practice of private life, are wont to look upon it as the privilege and happiness of a woman to have her hand sought in marriage instead of having to offer it herself.

That same day the Queen thus wrote to the King of the Belgians:

WINDSOR CASTLE, October 15, 1839.

MY DEAREST UNCLE—This letter will, I am sure, give you pleasure; for you have always shown and taken so warm an interest in all that concerns me. My mind is quite made up, and I told Albert this morning of it. The warm affection he showed me on learning this gave me great pleasure. He seems perfection, and I think that I have the prospect of very great happiness before me. I love him more than I can say, and shall do everything in my power to render this sacrifice, (for such in my opinion it is) as small as I can. He seems to have great tact—a very necessary thing in his position. These last few days have passed like a dream to me, and I am so much bewildered by it all that I know hardly how to write; but I do feel very happy. It is absolutely necessary that this determination of mine should be known to no one but yourself and to Uncle Ernest, until after the meeting of Parliament, as it would be considered, otherwise, neglectful on my part not to have assembled Parliament at once to inform them of it.

Lord Melbourne, whom I have of course consulted about the whole affair, quite approves my choice, and expresses great satisfaction at this event, which he thinks is every way highly desirable.

Lord Melbourne has acted in this business as he has always done towards me, with the greatest kindness and affection. We also think it better, and Albert quite approves of it, that we should be married very soon after the Parliament meets, about the beginning of February.

Pray, dearest uncle, forward these two letters to Uncle Ernest, to whom I beg you will enjoin strict secrecy, and explain these details, which I have not time to do, and to faithful Stockmar. I think you might tell Louise of it, but none of her family.

I wish to keep the dear young gentleman here till the end of next month. Ernest's sincere pleasure gives me great delight. He does so adore dearest Albert.

Ever, dearest uncle, your devoted niece,

V. R.

The King, in his reply, says that the Queen's choice had been "for these last years" his conviction of what would be best for her happiness:

In your position, which may and will perhaps become in future even more difficult in a point of view, you could not exist without having a happy and agreeable *intérieur*. And I am much deceived (which I think I am not), or you will find in Albert just the very qualities and disposition which are indispensible for your happiness, and which will suit your own character, temper and mode of life. You say most amiably that you consider it a sacrifice on the part of Albert. This is true in many points, because his position will be a difficult one; but much, I may say all, will depend upon your affection for him. If you love him and are kind to him he will easily bear the bothers of his position, and there is a steadiness, and at the same time a cheerfulness in his character which will facilitate this.

What Prince Albert himself felt on the subject we can learn from his own letters. He thus wrote to his grandmother:—

The subject which has occupied us so much of late, is at last settled. The Queen sent for me alone to her room a few days ago, and declared to me in a genuine outburst of love and affection (*Erguss von Herzlichkeit und Liebe*) that I had gained her whole heart, and would make her intensely happy (*überglücklich*) if I would make her the sacrifice of sharing her life with her; for she said she looked on it as a sacrifice: the only thing which troubled her was that she did not think she was worthy of me. The joyous openness of manner in which she told me this, quite enchanted me, and I was quite carried away by it. She is really most good and amiable, and I am quite sure Heaven has not given me into evil hands, and that we shall be happy together.

Since that moment, Victoria does whatever she fancies I should wish or like, and we talk together a great deal about our future life, which she promises me to make as happy as possible! Oh, the future! does it not bring with it the moment when I shall have to take leave of my dear, dear home, and of you? I cannot think of that without deep melancholy taking possession of me. It was on the 15th of October that Victoria made this declaration, and I have hitherto shrunk from telling you; but how does delay make it better?

To his college friend, Prince Lowenstein, he wrote thus:—

Yes, I am actually a bridegroom, and about the 4th of February hope to see myself united to her I love.

You know how matters stood when I last saw you here. After that the sky was darkened more and more. The Queen declared to my uncle of Belgium that she wished the affair to be considered as broken off, and that for four years she could think of no marriage. I went home, therefore, with the quiet, but firm resolution to declare on my part, that I also tired of the delay, withdrew entirely from the affair. It was not, however, thus ordained by Providence; for on the second day after our arrival the most friendly demonstrations were directed towards me, and two days later I was secretly called to a private audience in which the Queen offered me her hand and heart.

On the 16th of January, 1840, the Queen opened Parliament in person, and announced her intention to marry Prince Albert. On the 10th of February the marriage took place.

BIRTH OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

On the 13th of November (1840) the court returned to Buckingham Palace, where, on the 21st, the Princess Royal was born. The Prince, writing to his father, on the 23d, says: "Victoria is as well as if nothing had happened. She sleeps well, has a good appetite, and is extremely quiet and cheerful. The little one is very well and very merry. * * * * * * I should certainly have liked it better if she had been a son, as would Victoria also; but at the same time we must be equally satisfied and thankful as it is. * * * * The rejoicing in the public is universal." "For a moment only," the Queen says, "was he disappointed at its being a daughter and not a son." His first care was for the safety of the Queen, and "we cannot be thankful enough to God," he writes to the Duchess of Gotha on the 24th, "that everything has passed so very prosperously." "During the time the Queen was laid up, his care and devotion," the Queen records, "were quite beyond expression." He refused to go to the play or anywhere else, generally dining alone with the Duchess of Kent, till the Queen was able to join them, and was always at hand to do anything in his power for her comfort. He was content to sit by her in a darkened room, to read to her, or write for her. "No one but himself ever lifted her from the bed to her sofa, and he always helped to wheel her on her bed or sofa into the next room. For this purpose he would come instantly when sent for from any part of the house. As years went and he became overwhelmed with work" (for his attentions were the same in all the Queen's subsequent confinements), "this was often done at much inconvenience to himself, but he ever came with a sweet smile on his face. In short," the Queen adds, "his care of her was like that of a mother, nor could there be a kinder, wiser, or more judicious nurse." The Princess Royal's christening took place on the 10th of February, 1841, the first anniversary of the Queen's happy marriage; but the account of this, as well as the other events of that year, must be reserved for another volume.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—Acidity of the Stomach—These medicines are a most powerful antacid remedy for the correction of all those acidities whether induced by debility, from fat substances in the stomach or impaired by excess—the torpid functions are stimulated, the blood cleansed, and the secretions of the bile and liver purified. Sold by all Druggists.

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8,000 pounds Dried Peaches;
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Will be sold at Auction on THURSDAY, August 15th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the late residence of Francis G. Bailey, corner of Duquesne Way and Evans's alley, the entire household goods, consisting of complete suits of Parlor Rosewood Furniture, Piano, large Mirrors, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wash Stands, Wardrobes, Tapestry Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Oil Cloths, Kitchen ware, &c., &c.

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At 10 o'clock precisely, on the premises, HIGH STREET, Mount Washington, (opposite foot of Wood street), will be sold the large and desirable Lot of Ground, having a front of 134 feet and extending back 330 feet to a 40 foot street, on which is erected a very fine and neatly finished Frame Dwelling House, containing 8 Rooms, wide Halls, Porches front and back, with finished Cellar. On lot is a good Stable, out-buildings, Grape Arbors, Fruit Trees and Shrubbery and neat iron fence, with stone foundation extending along entire front. Will be sold as a whole, or in 1, 2, 3 or 4 Lots, as purchaser may desire.

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This road was completed from Omaha 305 miles west on the 1st of January, 1867, and is fully equipped, and trains are regularly running over it. The Company has now on hand sufficient Iron, Ties, etc., to finish the remaining portion to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, 212 miles, which is under contract to be done September 1st of this year, and it is expected that the entire road will be in running order from Omaha to its western connection with the Central Pacific, now being rapidly built eastward from Sacramento, Cal., during 1870.

Means of the Company.

Estimating the distance to be built by the Union Pacific to be 1,565 miles, the United States Government issues it Six per cent. Thirty-year Bonds to the Company as the road is finished at the average rate of about $28,250 per mile, amounting to $44,208,000.

The Company is also permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an equal amount, and at the same time, which *by special Act of Congress are made a First Mortgage on the entire line*, the bonds of the United States, *being subordinate to them.*

The Government makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, amounting to 20,032,000 estimated to be worth $30,000,000, making the total resources, exclusive of the capital, $118,416,000; but the full value of the lands cannot now be realized.

The authorized Capital Stock of the Company is one hundred million dollars, of which five millions have already been paid in, and of which it is not supposed that more than twenty-five millions at most will be required.

The cost of the road is estimated by competent engineers to be about one hundred million dollars, exclusive of equipment.

Prospects for Business.

The railroad connection between Omaha and the East is now complete, and the earnings of the Union Pacific on the sections already finished for the month of May were $461,782. These sectional earnings as the road progresses will much more than pay the interest on the Company's bonds, and the through business over the only line of railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific must be immense.

Value and Security of the Bonds.

The Company respectfully submit, that the above statement of facts fully demonstrates the security of their Bonds, and as additional proof they would suggest that the Bonds now offered are less than ten million dollars on 517 miles of road, on which over twenty million dollars have already been expended;—on 330 miles of this road the cars are now running, and the remaining 187 miles are nearly completed.

At the present rate of premium on gold these Bonds pay an annual interest on the present cost of

Nine Per Cent.

and it is believed that on the completion of the road, like the Government Bonds, they will go above par. The Company intend to sell but a limited amount at the present low rate and retain the right to advance the price at their option.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1867.—Office of Internal Revenue: Having received satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of the enterprise conducted by the Washington Library Company will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to said Company to conduct such enterprise exempt from all charge, whether from special tax or other duty.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 20, 1867.

To the Officers and Members of the Washington Library Co., N. S. READ, Secretary:

Gentlemen—On receipt of your favor of the 15th inst., notifying us of our appointment as Receivers for your Company, we took the liberty to submit a copy of your Charter, with a plan of your enterprise to eminent legal authority, and having received his favorable opinion in regard to its legality, and sympathizing with the benevolent object of your Association, viz: the education and maintenance of the orphan children of our soldiers and sailors at the Riverside Institute, we have concluded to accept the trust, and to use our best efforts to promote so worthy an object. Respectfully, yours, &c.,

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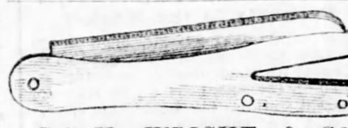


DASH, WRIGHT & CO.,

Sheffield Cutlery Works,

SOHO BRIDGE, PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF THEIR

PATENT PEN KNIFE AND SCISSORS COMBINED.

Also, Pen and Pocket Cutlery. Cutlery repaired at short notice; also, Tailors' Shears Ground and Set. All orders left at the store of G. W. DASH, No. 1 Merchant's Hotel Building, Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention. tf

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.,

WHITE LEAD WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, LITHARGE AND ZINC.

Office, 9 SMITHFIELD STREET,
tf MONONGAHELA HOUSE.

PITTSBURGH

Lamp and Glass Company,

NO. 23 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

John Ross & Co.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

LAMPS, LAMP BASES, CHIMNEYS, LANTERNS, &c.

Also, dealers in everything pertaining to the Lamp Trade. TUMBLERS, TABLE WARE, WINDOW GLASS, and everything in the Glass Line.

H. M. ROLFE, JOSEPH DILWORTH
J. H. SWETT, GEORGE PORTER.

DILWORTH, PORTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

RAILROAD CHAIRS AND SPIKES.

Office, cor. Water street and Cherry alley. n15-1y

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

All Descriptions of Cast Steel,

Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.

Office and Works, CORNER HARRISON and PIKE STREETS, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 37 FIFTH STREET.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Extra Quality Tool Cast Steel,
Cast and German Spring and Plow Steel
Springs, Axles, Steel Tire,
Plow Molds, Shares, Shovel Wings, &c.

82 WATER and 100 FIRST STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

BLACK DIAMOND

STEEL WORKS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, square, flat and octagon, all sizes.

Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.

Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 FIRST, and 120 and 122 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

DAV. CRAWFORD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

In PIG METAL, BLOOMS, ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c.

Warehouse and Office, Nos. 366 and 368 PENN STREET. Storage furnished. Consignments solicited.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,

IRON BROKER,

134 FIRST STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Duncannon, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Oliphant's C. B. Charcoal Pig Irons. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited.

jy23

PIANOS.

PIANOS,

Cabinet Organs and Melodeons

AT VERY LOW PRICES BY

JOHN ZWEIDINGER,

NO. 160 SMITHFIELD STREET, two doors above Sixth.

First-class PIANOS from $325 upwards.
Superior MELODEONS from $50 upwards.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, TRIMMINGS and STRINGS,

TEN PER CENT. CHEAPER

THAN IN OTHER MUSIC STORES.

CHAS. B. BARR.. HERMAN T. KNAKE.. WM. L. BUETTLER

BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,

(Successors to Wamelink & Barr,)

No. 12 St. Clair Street.

DEALERS IN

PIANOS, ORGANS,

AND

Musical Goods Generally.

Sole Agents for the celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMAKER & CO., Philadelphia,

PIANOS.

Also, ESTEY & CO.'S "Cottage," and S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S "American"

ORGAN,

AND TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.

The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand. no17

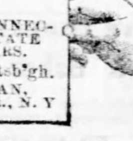
JULIAN ALLEN,

ALL KINDS OF

HAVANA, YARA, CONNECTICUT and N. Y. STATE TOBACCO & SEGARS.

75 WATER ST., Pittsb'gh.

DANL. F. DINAN,
Branch of 172 Water st., N. Y.



HORSES,

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,

Of the very best for Hire, at

HOWARD'S LIVERY STABLE,

First street, near Monongahela House.

Great attention paid to buying and selling Horses. Horses kept at Livery.

MANUFACTURERS.

IRON WORKS.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.

JONES & LAUGHLINS.

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

American and Clair

BAR, HOOP,

Sheet and Plate Iron.

BRIDGE IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRON,
GUARD IRON,
COAL SCREEN IRON,
T RAILS, 16 and 30 inch to yard.
TRAM RAILS, punched and countersunk
BOILER, BRIDGE AND TANK RIVETS,
CUT NAILS AND SPIKES,
SHIP AND BOAT SPIKES,
RAILROAD SPIKES,
RAILROAD FISH BARS AND BOLTS,
RAILROAD CAR WHEELS AND AXLES,
STREET CAR WHEELS AND AXLES,
COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS AND AXLES,
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTINGS,
PATENT COLD ROLLED PISTON RODS,
MOWER AND REAPER BARS,

WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE:

120 WATER AND 120 FRONT,

BRANCH OFFICE:

NOS. 22, 24 AND 26 FRONT STREETS,
1y CHICAGO, ILL.

STOVES,

GRATES AND RANGES.

BISSELL & CO.,

NO. 235 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE

FOR COAL,

AND

BLACK OAK

FOR WOOD.

Fine and Common Enameled GRATE FRONTS, SUMMER FRONTS and FENDERS, and

BISSELL & CO.'S CELEBRATED

DOUBLE OVEN COOKING RANGE,

Made expressly for Bituminous Coal, which for Beauty, Economy, Cleanliness and Utility stands unsurpassed, being the best Range for its cost ever offered in this market.

ALSO, MANUFACTURERS OF

PARLOR STOVES,
HEATING STOVES,
LAUNDRY STOVES,
WASH HOUSE FURNACES,
TEA KETTLES, JAMB GRATES,
HAM BOILERS,
WAFFLE IRONS, &c., &c.

Please give us a call or send for our Circular.

oc18-d

CONTRACTORS,

AND OTHERS INTERESTED.

PHOENIX

HYDRAULIC CEMENT CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.

Warranted Equal to any in the United States.

CAPACITY OF OUR MILLS EQUAL TO ANY DEMAND.

ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY FILLED.

Principal Office, 271 Liberty St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CONSTANT SUPPLY ON HAND BY THE FOLLOWING AGENCIES:

J. S. DILWORTH & CO., 132 Second street.
D. R. ECKER, 167 First street.
W. M. GORMLEY, 271 Liberty street.
NEWCOMER, GOE & CO., 195 Liberty street.
W. H. KIRKPATRICK & CO., 253 Liberty st.
GAY & WELSH, 384 and 386 Penn street, and
W. W. AULD, Brownsville, Pa.

JOHN M. COOPER......JOS. KAYE......HENRY BIER.

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,

BRASS FOUNDERS,

Steam and Gas Fitters,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PUMPS AND BRASS WORK,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; DEALERS IN

Gas Fixtures and Tubing

OF ALL KINDS.

Cor. of Pike and Walnut Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Call and examine our Steam Pump before purchasing elsewhere. It is plain and substantial; equal if not superior to any Pump now in use.

MONONGAHELA

IRON WORKS,

LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS!

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS,
THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES,
WAGON AND SKEIN BOLTS,
COACH AND LAG SCREWS,
SQUARE AND HEXAGON NUTS,
CAST AND WRO'T IRON WASHERS,
MACHINE AND PLOW BOLTS,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES,
TUYERE IRONS,
BRIDGE BOLTS AND CASTINGS,
ROOF AND TRUSS BOLTS,
COAL CAR WHEELS AND AXLES,
BARGE AND COAL CAR BOLTS,
STOVE AND SAW RODS,
R. R. SPLICE BARS AND BOLTS, &C.

A full assortment of standard sizes kept in stock.

WORKS: SOUTH END OF BIRMINGHAM BRIDGE.

WAREHOUSE: WATER AND MARKET STS., PITTSBURGH. je15-1y

A. BRADLEY. W. VANKIRK. JNO. S. BRADLEY.

BRADLEY STOVE WORKS,

STOVE WORKS.

MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF

COOK, PARLOR and HEATING

STOVES,

Among which are the celebrated NATIONAL, TALISMAN, TROPIC and EUREKA—Coal Cook Stoves. Also, VETERAN, POMONA and IRONSIDES—Wood Cook Stoves.

Grate Fronts, Fenders, &c.,

Agents for Lotze's celebrated HOTEL and FAMILY RANGES.

Office: Corner of SECOND AND WOOD STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAS. B. LYON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE PRESSED

FLINT GLASS WARE,

WAREHOUSE, NO. 116 WATER ST.,

FIVE DOORS BELOW MONONGAHELA HOUSE.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

EAGLE IRON WORKS.

JAMES WOOD & CO

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON AND NAILS,
WROUGHT IRON WELDING TUBES, for Gas, Steam, Water, &c.

Warehouse and Office, 113 WATER ST; Branch House, 132 and 134 WEST WATER STREET, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. oc8-6m

ADAMS, M'KEE & CO.,

PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS

Corner of Grant and First Streets,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FAIRBANK'S PATENT PLATFORM and COUNTER SCALES.
JANUS FACED PATENT DOOR LOCKS and LATCHES.
PAINT AND COFFEE MILLS, MALEABLE IRON, &c.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

SLIGO IRON WORKS,

WAREHOUSE, NO 121 WATER STREET!

PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS.

EVERSON, PRESTON & CO.

Pennsylvania Iron Works.

WAREHOUSE,

165 FIRST STREET,

Opposite rear of Monongahela House,

PITTSBURGH.

Notice to the Consumers of the

Genuine Swedish Dannemora Iron, (L)

I beg to announce that I have this day entered into a Contract with Messrs. W. JESSOP & SONS, *of Sheffield for the whole Annual Make of the above Iron*, which, in future will be stamped

(L) Luefsta W. Jessop & Sons,

And to which I direct the special attention of the Trade.

LUEFSTA, in Sweden, 29th April, 1867.

CARL EMANUEL DE GEER, Proprietor.

WILLIAM JESSOP & SONS, in referring to the above notice, beg to inform dealers in, and consumers of IRON AND STEEL, that they are prepared to receive orders for this IRON, and for BLISTER and EXTRA CAST STEEL made from the Iron, at their Establishments, 91 and 93 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK, and 135 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON.

NATIONAL

FOUNDRY.

AND

PIPE WORKS.

Cor. Carroll and Smallman Sts.,

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

WILLIAM SMITH,

MANUFACTURER OF

Cast Iron Bowl Pipe.

FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.

My pipe are all cast vertically in Pits, in Dry Sand, and TWELVE FEET LENGTHS.

Also, a full assortment of

GENERAL CASTINGS FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.

I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

FORT PITT

BOILER, STILL AND TANK

WORKS.

CARROLL & SNYDER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER

Steam Boilers,

CHIMNEYS,	OIL STILLS,
BREECHES,	OIL TANKS,
FIRE BEDS,	AGITATORS,
ASH PANS,	SETTLING PANS,
STEAM PIPE,	CONDENSERS,
SALT PANS,	PRISON DOORS,
IRON BRIDGES,	GASOMETERS,

STEAM BOILERS.

Office and Works: Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Penna.

☞ Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

ROBINSON, REA & CO.

WASHINGTON WORKS,

OFFICE:

No. 12 Smithfield, cor. First street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BLAST ENGINES,
BOAT AND STATIONERY ENGINES,
STEAM HAMMERS,
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS, of all descriptions,
MACHINERY AND CASTINGS, of every description.
BLAKE'S ROCK AND ORE CRUSHER.
BOILERS AND SHEET IRON WORKS,

Agents for the "GIFFARD" INJECTOR for feeding Boilers.

JUNIATA IRON WORKS.

SHOENBERGER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES,

BOILER PLATE, SHEET IRON,

AND

PATENT HAMMERED

Horse and Mule Shoes,

Would call especial attention to our Shoes, which we claim to be of a

Very Superior Quality.

Offices: 93 WATER ST., and at 116 ETNA STREET, Pittsburgh.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN. NATHANIEL B. HOGG.

FULTON FOUNDRY.

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, 121 Wood street,

TOTTEN & CO.,

Successors to Joseph Pennock and Pennock & Totten.

Manufacturers of Chill Rolls, warranted; Nail Machines, Soft Rolls, Squeezers, Puddling Heating and Tunneling Furnace Plates, of improved patterns, plain and corrugated; Bar, Boiler and Plate Iron Shears and Punches, of latest improved patterns, Rolling Mill Castings and Heavy Machinery generally.

Gas Retorts, Oil Stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Gas and Water Pipe, either bond or flange; Rolls turned, and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of rolling mill patterns purchased from the Fort Pitt Foundry. Sole manufacturers for Allegheny County of Helme's Patent Benzole Burner, adapted to all heating purposes. ja21-1y

JOSEPH P. HAIGH. WILLIAM MILLER.

DUQUESNE AND WEST POINT

FORGES,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office, COR. DUQUESNE WAY AND POINT ST.

JOSEPH P. HAIGH & CO.,

Have facilities co-extensive with the leading Forges in the East, and are prepared to PROMPTLY AND SATISFACTORILY fill all orders for

STEAMBOAT SHAFTS, CRANKS, PISTON RODS, LEVERS, PITMAN JAWS, WRISTS,

RAILROAD AXLES

LOCOMOTIVE FRAMES,

Together with every description of SHAPE WORK.

no9-1y

DUQUESNE

Iron and Steel Works.

HAILMAN, RAHM & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON, NAILS,

PLOW, SPRING,
AM. B. STEEL,
SPRINGS, AXLES, &c.

Warehouse: No. 77 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS—Established 1808.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,

Factory, BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham.
Warehouse, 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS, | B. BAKEWELL, Jr.
B. B. CAMPBELL. | J. W. PAUL. ap24

SCALES.

FAIRBANK'S

STANDARD

SCALES.

Of all kinds, including

RAILROAD, HAY, COAL, GRAIN, STOCK, PLATFORM and COUNTER SCALES.

Also, a full assortment of Druggist and Prescription Scales. Fine Gold and Jeweller's Scales. Iron and Brass Beams. Market Scales, Standard Weights and Measures, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
Cor. Wood and Second sts., Pittsburgh.

Scales Examined and Repaired Promptly.

HARRISON & BRO.,

FURNISH STONE FLAGS,

For Floors requiring the greatest durability; Garden Walks, Hearths, Pavements, &c. These Flags are from 1 1-2 to 4 inches thick, and having the control of the

LARGEST AND BEST QUARRY

In the West, we can supply them in any quantity and at a very reasonable rate. Also, dealers in FREEPORT and COMMON STONE.

Office and Yard, corner BUTLER and BOUNDARY STREETS, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

PAPER BAGS,

PAPER BAGS.

W. A. M'CLURG, 57 HAND STREET.

ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also,

WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS

AND

CINCINNATI RAILROAD.

Pan Handle Route.

CHANGE OF TIME. On and after Sunday, August 4th, 1867, trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, as follows:

PITTSBURGH TIME:

THROUGH TRAINS.

Leave.... 2:05 a. m. 9:40 a. m. 2:30 p. m.
Arrive.... 10:55 a. m. 9:45 p. m. 10:05 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAIN leaves at 7:00 p. m., arriving in Cincinnati at 10:00 next morning.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Leave. 6:10 a m 11:05 a m 3:25 p m 5:05 p m
Arrive. 8:20 a m 9:35 a m 12:55 p m 6:55 p m

Church Train leaves Sunday at 12:35 p. m.

The 9:40 a. m. Train leaves daily, Sunday and Monday excepted, arriving in Cincinnati at 10:00 same evening, 7½ hours in advance of all other lines.

No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and but ONE change to St. Louis, Cairo, and the principal points West and Southwest.

When purchasing Tickets be sure and notice on 'Office window "PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD, Union Depot, (south side).

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH, Ticket Agent,
F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent,
JOHN H. MILLER, G. E. Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Running Through to Brady's Bend.

On and after THURSDAY, July 18, 1867, passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave Pitts'gh.	Arrive.
Mail(to & from Brady's Bd)	6:40 a m	6:30 p m
First Soda Works Accom.	8:40 a m	7:45 a m
Hulton Accommodation	10:00 a m	12:30 p m
Kittanning Accom'n	1:00 p m	9:00 a m
Express	3:20 p m	10:30 a m
Second Soda Works Ac.	5:20 p m	8:40 p m
Sunday Church Train from and to Soda Works	1:00 p m	8:30 a m

Express, North, makes close connection at Brady's Bend, with Packets for Franklin and Oil City.

Mail, South, connects with Packets from Franklin and Oil City.

H. BLACKSTONE, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—On and after JUNE 9, 1867, trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train	1:40 a m	Day Express	3:00 a m
Fast Line	1:50 a m	Wall's No. 1	6:30 a m
Wall's No. 1	6:20 a m	Mail Train	8:40 a m
Brinton No. 2	7:50 a m	Wall's No. 2	9:50 a m
Wall's No. 2	8:50 a m	Cincinnati Ex	11:15 a m
Cincinnati Exp	9:10 a m	Wall's No. 3	12:30 p m
Johnstown Ac	10:10 a m	Johnstown Ac	2:30 p m
Phila. Express	1:50 p m	Wall's No. 4	3:30 p m
Wall's No. 3	1:30 p m	Phila. Express	4:10 p m
Wall's No. 4	2:50 p m	Wall's No. 5	5:50 p m
Wall's No. 5	5:50 p m	Wall's No. 6	6:05 p m
Wall's No. 6	7:00 p m	Fast Line	7:40 p m
Altoona Ac. and Emig't train	10:25 p m	Wall's No. 7	10:50 p m

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant Train arrive daily. Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:00 p. m.

For further information, apply to

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to one Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
Gen'l. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after June 9th, 1867, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, will arrive at and depart from the Federal street Depot, Allegheny city, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Sharpsbg No 1	6:25 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No 1	8:15 a m	Freeport No 1	9:05 a m
Express	10:10 a m	Sharpsbg No 1	11:40 a m
Sharpsbg No 2	1:25 p m	Express	2:00 p m
Freeport No 2	4:25 p m	Harmersville	3:50 p m
Mail	6:05 p m	Freeport No 2	5:00 p m
Harmersville	7:10 p m	Sharpbg No 2	7:30 a m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:20 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 a. m. Returning leaves Allegheny City at 1:20 p. m., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3:45 p. m.

Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the trains stopping at Stations specified on tickets.

The Trains leaving Allegheny City at 6.50 a. m. and 2.00 p. m., make direct connection at Freeport with Walker's Line of Stages for Butler and Kittanning. Through Tickets may be purchased at the Office No. 3 St. Clair Street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For further information, apply to

JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in value. All baggage exceeding this amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE

TO THE EAST.

SHORTEST & FASTEST LINE

Between Pittsburgh and New York,

VIA HARRISBURG, READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK.

☞ SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS.

Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, daily (except Sundays) at 3:10 and 11:00 a. m., 4:30 and 10:15 P. M. On Sundays 11:00 A. M.

Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET, at 9:00 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M.

Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.

H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

1867. THE PITTSBURGH, 1867.

Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. W.,

AND

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Trains arrive and leave at the Union Depot, as follows.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Exp.	2:00 a m	Chicago Ex.	2:30 a m
Cleveland Ex.	3:00 a m	Cleveland Ex.	2:30 a m
Erie & Ygn Ex	6:00 a m	Chicago Ex.	10:45 a m
Cl. & Whg M'l	6:15 a m	Wheeling Ex.	10:25 a m
Chicago Mail	6:45 a m	Chicago Ex.	3:40 p m
Chicago Ex.	1:30 p m	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	3:50 p m
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	2:00 p m	Erie & Ygn. Ex	6:45 p m
Chicago Ex.	3:15 p m	Chicago Ex.	9:50 p m
Wheeling Ex.	4:35 p m	Cl. & Whg Ex.	9:30 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
N. Brt'n Acc.	8:45 a m	N. Brt'n Acc.	6:50 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:00 a m	N. Brt'n Acc.	8:35 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	11:40 a m	Wellsville Acc.	9:10 a m
Rochester Acc.	1:20 p m	N. Castle Acc.	10:00 a m
Wells'A N C Ac	3:30 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	11:05 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	4:50 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	1:05 p m
N. Brt'n Acc.	5:20 p m	N. Brt'n Acc.	2:30 p m
N. Brt'n Acc.	6:15 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	4:10 p m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:30 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	7:00 p m

☞ 10:45 A. M., Chicago Express arrives daily.

☞ 2:15 P. M. Chicago Express leaves daily.

F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after THURSDAY, March 15th, 1866, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:00 a m	6:00 p m
Express " "	3:00 p m	10:00 a m
West Newton Accom	6:15 p m	8:30 a m
First McKeesport Accom	11:00 a m	6:50 a m
Second " "	10:00 p m	2:05 p m
Braddock's " "	4:10 p m	6:45 p m
Sunday Church train to and from West Newton	1:00 p m	10:00 a m

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By flourishing advertisements of LOW PRICED Machines, as by patronizing such you only throw your money away, but buy a GROVER & BAKER'S, NO. 105 FIFTH STREET.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THE RESCUE.—The Rescue Hose, Hook and Ladder Company, of the Eighth Ward, have secured a house for their apparatus on Gibbon street, and took possession of it on Friday.

IN SERVICE AGAIN.—The hose carriage of the Duquesne Fire Company, which has been undergoing repairs, was placed in service again on Saturday.

REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the County Republican Executive Committee will be held this morning, at ten o'clock, at Alderman Sutherland's office.

THE FIREMEN'S CELEBRATION.—The Allegheny Fire Company, of this city, will hold a meeting this evening to make arrangements to attend the firemen's celebration at Zanesville, Ohio.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—Mr. J. Henry Venler, who is lecturing under the auspices of John B. Gough, will deliver a lecture to-night before the Boyden Lodge of Good Templars, at their Hall in Allegheny. Members of sister lodges are respectfully invited to attend.

WORKINGMEN'S MEETING AT SAW MILL RUN.—A mass meeting of workingmen was held at Saw Mill Run, about half a mile above Temperanceville, on Saturday evening. Speeches were made by Messrs. Matthews, White, Krepps and others. The establishment of a labor party was urged by nearly all the speakers.

SKIFF RACE.—A skiff race took place on the Monongahela river, on Saturday evening, between J. B. Leo and David Dickey in one boat, and Wm. Boyer and John Hazlett in another. The distance rowed was from Ferry street to the Suspension Bridge and return, and the race, which was closely contested, was won by the former parties in 7:10.

THE ALLEGHENY ARSON CASE.—Debold Flockenscheir and Mark Oberdoble, charged on oath of Conrad Wagner with arson, had a hearing before Justice Arent, of the Seventh ward, Allegheny, on Friday afternoon. Being unable to produce the witness Klein, there was no evidence to give, and the accused were accordingly discharged.

DISTRICT COURT—COMMISSIONER APPOINTED—On Saturday, by order of Court, John McClaren, Esq., was appointed a Commissioner of the Court to take depositions to be read upon the hearing of causes, and upon motions, rules, petitions and other matters to be brought before the Court, with power to administer oaths, under the provisions of the Act of 29th of May, 1840.

COUNTRY HOMES.—Mansfield B. Brown, Esq., has divided seventy acres of his valuable farm, in the vicinity of Mansfield, on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, into lots of three, five and ten acres each, and will offer them at public sale to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock. The location of these lots for country residences is unexcelled in the county, and should they meet with a ready sale.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A lad named Lighthill was seriously injured on Saturday by being run over by a car on the Troy Hill Passenger Railway. He had taken passage on the car, and upon arriving at Madison avenue, attempted to get off the front platform, when his foot slipped and he fell upon the track, one wheel passing over his left thigh, crushing it badly. He was removed to a drug store on Ohio street, where his injuries were dressed, after which he was carried to the residence of his mother, in the Fourth ward.

PETITIONS FILED.—The following petitions for adjudication, were filed in the bankruptcy branch of the United States District Court, on Saturday:

Wm. Shields, borough of Bloody Run, Bradford County, Pa.

M. Chapin, City of Erie, Erie county, Pa.

Robert Watson, Lawrenceville, Allegheny county, Pa.

Ezekiel L. Halsted filed a petition against Philip Mast and Louis M. Auerback, of Blossburg, Tioga county, Pa.

THE GENERAL GRANT FIRE COMPANY.—This company has recently been reorganized, and is now in a flourishing condition. An election for officers was held a few weeks ago, and resulted in the choice of Captain Casper Gang, as President, James Gabby, Vice President, Frederick Lang, Treasurer, and W. H. Young, Secretary; Foreman, Louis Faber. Casper Gang is an old fireman, having been First Engineer of the Vigilant, in 1845, the year in which the great fire too place. On Saturday night he left for Philadelphia, for the purpose of purchasing equipments for the members of the company.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man named James Cunningham died suddenly at the boarding house of Mrs. Hanlon, corner of Walnut and Ætna streets, in the Fifth ward, on Saturday afternoon. It appears that he had been at work in one of the rolling mills in that vicinity for some time past, but a few weeks since, feeling unwell, quit work for a few days; for the past week or so, he had however, been at work apparently as well as ever. Saturday he was engaged piling pig iron, and about four o'clock in the afternoon feeling sick, returned to his boarding house. He continued to grow worse, and Drs. McDonald and Kearns were sent for, but were unable to cure him, and he died about five o'clock. The Doctor stated that his death was caused by drinking too much water when overheated by work. The Coroner was not informed of the matter and no inquest has been held. Deceased was unmarried and about twenty-three years of age.

A Chapter of Accidents.

On Friday evening a little son of Mr. Andrew Gibson, residing on Lacock street, Allegheny City, met with a serious accident. He was "on behind" a wagon, which was passing in front of his father's house, and dropped off to run to the pavement as a buggy was caming rapidy in the opposite direction. He was knocked down by the horse, and the wheel passed over his head, bruising it severely and cutting his face in several places. He was taken into his father's house and his injuries properly attended to.

An intoxicated individual was passing along Grant street Saturday evening, and when attempting to walk the plank across the Strawberry Alley sewer, fell in. He received several severe bruises, and was unable to get out alone. Some bystanders helped him from his uncomfortable position.

A little boy named John Haas, residing with his parents on Magee street, in the Eighth ward, was severely injured on Friday. He was playing about a cellar which was being excavated at the corner of Locust and Magee streets in the Eighth ward, when he fell in and injured his leg severely. Some of his teeth were knocked out.

Escape of Prisoners from the Penitentiary.

On Saturday night, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock, two prisoners named Chas. Clemens and John or James Cawley, escaped from the Western Penitentiary, in Allegheny City. The prisoners, by some means, got into the yard attached to the Penitentiary, between the hours mentioned, and by means of a rope, made out of their bed clothing, which they fastened by a have to the wall, they ascended the wall and then descended into the street. The escape was shortly afterwards discovered, and the police were immediately notified, but no trace of them has yet been found. It is supposed, however, that they have gone to Chicago, Ill., as Cawley was visited at the Penitentiary a short time since by his wife and brother-in-law, who reside there. Both prisoners were sentenced from Allegheny county some time since for larceny. Cawley is the one who manufactured the beautiful Prisoner's Chest, which was disposed of at the Soldier's Monumental Fair for five hundred dollars.

The following is a description of the escaped convicts: Clemens is about forty years of age, a carpenter by trade, five feet three and three-quarter inches in height, stout built, fair complexion, dark brown hair, gray eyes, and has a scar on his chin. Cawley is about thirty-two years of age, a carpenter by trade, five feet five and three quarter inches in height, fair complexion, brown hair, light gray eyes, has the end of the left thumb off, and a scar on the left foot below the ankle.

A Police Officer Stabbed.

Saturday night about one o'clock officer Jas. Cotton, of the Night police, observed three rowdies making considerable noise on Penn street near Carson. He ordered them to stop and go home, when two of them walked quietly up Penn street. The other, whose name is John Wilson, started down street, ahead of the officer, and immediately commenced using abusive language. Cotton ordered him to behave himself, or he would arrest him. Wilson, however, did not pay any attention, and soon started off on a run, and when Cotton overtook and attempted to arrest him, Wilson drew a large knife and attempted to stab the officer, and finally succeeding in inflicting a serious wound about three inches deep, just above the heart. The Doctor says if the wound had been made one inch lower it would have killed the officer.

Two policemen hearing the disturbance, came up, and seeing Wilson run gave chase, finally succeeding in capturing him near the corner of Allegheny and Liberty streets, where there are several vacant lots. The ground at this place was swampy, and considerable difficulty was experienced in arresting him. Just before he was taken one of the officers heard a splash in the water, and upon search being made, the knife with which the stabbing had been done, was found. The prisoner was taken to the lock-up where he now remains awaiting a hearing.

Officer Cotton was taken to his home on Water street near the Connellsville depot, and attended by Dr. Murdoch. He is represented as in a critical condition.

He was acting as Lieutenant in the place of Daniel McMullen, who was so badly beaten two weeks ago. Some measures should be taken to teach the rowdies in that locality that police officers cannot be assaulted with impunity.

BOILERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Final Proceedings—The Arrangement Between the Iron Manufacturers and Iron Workers of This County Discussed—The Meeting Adjourn to Meet in Buffalo, N. Y.—A Committee From England Investigating the Condition of the Forges—They Report Favorably.

A brief report of Friday evening's proceedings of the Grand Forge Convention of the Sons of Vulcan, was published on Saturday. The following is a fuller report of the meeting. It did not adjourn until four o'clock in the morning.

A motion to combine in harmony all sections represented, by omitting sectionalities and distinctions in all words and actions was unanimously carried.

The Committee on Constitution reported some amendments, which were adopted.

On motion a Committee of five to determine the portion of the transactions which it would be advisable to publish, was appointed. The Committee consisted of Chiverton, McGinty, Haddock, Humphreys and Folley.

The rule requiring an adjournment at 10 o'clock P. M., was suspended.

A resolution to remain in session during the night in order to finish all important business, was adopted.

The Committee on Secret Works reported several changes which were adopted.

The Committee on Finance represented the condition of the order financially to be in a very flattering condition. They reported in favor of a yearly salary for the Secretary, and a warrant was drawn for his present services.

The Committee on Relief reported action during the lock-out.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Boilers of Pittsburgh for, as the resolution stated, the peaceable, manly and firm determination displayed to the world during the recent lock-out.

The scale of prices adopted by the Pittsburgh Union was thoroughly discussed, and the effect which it was likely to have upon the welfare of the National Union alluded to. It was decided that in adopting a scale of prices, each locality should be responsible for its action, and be allowed to fix upon such a list as it saw fit, consistent with the general interests of the National body. Uniform wages as far as practicable was recommended.

The Committee appointed to audit the accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer, reported their accounts as correct. The report was accepted and the Committee discharged.

The question of working in the mills during July and August was debated. The majority of the speakers thought no work should be done during those months. The settlement was referred to the Subordinate Unions.

The country under jurisdiction of the G. F., was arranged into districts to be superintended by D. D. G. M.

A Committee was appointed to fix upon a salary for the Secretary. The Committee consists of Messrs. Marvin, McCullough, Foster, Scott and Wilbert.

The Committee on Printing were ordered to have more German constitutions printed.

The Committee on Secretary's salary reported in favor of paying him $700 per year. This report was referred to the morning session.

The Convention adjourned at 4 o'clock to meet again at 8 o'clock A. M.

MORNING SESSION.

The Convention met at 8 o'clock, G. V. presiding.

At the roll call all the members were present.

On motion, the report of the committee fixing the salary of the Secretary was accepted as read, and the committee discharged.

On motion, it was resolved that when the Convention adjourn it adjourn to meet in Buffalo, New York, on the first Wednesday of August, 1868.

Different districts were then agreed upon.

A series of resolutions were adopted expressive of the necessity of thorough organization, and of the duty of workmen to uphold and advance the principles of the Union, and pledging the members to the hearty support of the resolutions and laws enacted and adopted at this session; the statements of A. S. Hewett were denounced as a base calumny, and his name would be handed down to posterity as mean, low and contemptible. It was resolved that the thanks of the Convention be tendered the COMMERCIAL and *Advocate* for reporting and publishing so correct accounts of the proceedings.

A vote of thanks of the delegates from the different States was tendered to the officers and various committees for the satisfactory manner in which they had performed their duties during the present session.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Assistant Secretary D. W. Lewis, for the faithful and efficient manner in which his duties were performed.

On motion the Convention adjourned to meet in Buffalo according to the constitution and the resolution previously given.

A COMMITTEE FROM ENGLAND.

A committee from various forges in England arrived in this city on Saturday morning, having by appointment visited this country to ascertain the financial arrangements and general condition of the forges of the United States. It appears that a rumor prevailed in England that the Boilers' Union in this country was broken up, and the committee was sent to investigate the matter. They were provided with comfortable quarters, and visited by some five or six of the principal delegates. The remaining members of the convention were not aware of their arrival. In conversation they state that the forges in England are in a prosperous condition. They report to the committee that they find the Boilers' Union in a sound condition financially, and that the rumors to the contrary were unfounded. The visitors are to visit New Castle and Sharon, and return to this city on Tuesday.

A New Machine for River Dredging.

A model of a new river dredge, invented and patented by Col. William H. Noble, of St. Paul, Minnesota, has been on exhibition for the past few days at the machine shop of James Rees, corner of Duquesne Way and Hay street. Many river men, and others interested in the river improvement question, have called and examined the model, and all pronounce it an excellent invention. No dredge made on this principle has ever been put in practice, but nearly every one who examines the model made by Col. Noble thinks it would be successful.

The hull of a boat, similar in shape to a barge or scow, is constructed, about eighty feet long and forty broad. In the bottom are water tight compartments, and the boat can be sunk or elevated by pumping water in or out. The boilers are placed in the forward end, and near the center of the boat are placed two powerful engines, by means of which the machinery is operated. The part of the machine by which the work of dredging is done consists of a circular wheel fastened on in a manner which gives it the appearance of a stern-wheel, not so large and lower down in the water. It is proposed to make this wheel hollow, of boiler iron, and it is to be about fifty feet in length and four to six feet in diameter. On the middle of the drum is a large spur wheel; by means of this and one connected with the crank of the engine the power is applied.

By means of plows and an Archimidian screw which are fastened on the drum, the dirt is plowed up from the bottom of the river, and with the assistance of the current forced towards the bank.

The model is a fine piece of machinery and gives a good idea of the workings on a larger scale. Col. Noble will give another exhibition of the dredge this morning at ten o'clock, and invites scientific men and all interested in the river improvement question to attend and see it in operation at the corner of Hay street and Duquesne way.

PATENTS ISSUED.—The following patents have been issued to persons in Western Pennsylvania for the week ending August 6th, each bearing that date:

John R. Bridges, of Pittsburgh, assignor to self and G. O. Faucett, of same place, for improvement in making nuts.

F. A. Cramblite, of Petroleum Center, assignor to self and Joseph R. Dickey, for improvement in pump cistern.

Samuel L. Heisey, of West Donegal, for cultivators.

James McLaughlin and Charles W. Jones, of Duncannon, assignor to selves and William C. King, of same place, for improved railroad switch.

Henry and Charles Jarechi, of Erie, for improvement in steam engine lubricator.

P. Hayden, of Pittsburgh, for improved brick machine.

Philo H. Munson, of Franklin, for improved washing machine.

James Trees, of Greensburg, for improvement in hose nozzles; for improvement in water pipes.

John E. Wootten, of Cressna, for improvement in rivets.

Reissues.—W. W. Grier and R. H. Boyd, of Hulton, for improved machine for making augurs. Patented May 22, 1866.

Edsell Tortman, of Columbus, for improvement in horse power. Patented August 6th, 1867.

Design.—Edward Dithridge, of Pittsburgh, for a design for a lamp chimney; also, for a reflector.

Base Ball in New Castle.

A match game of base ball was played at New Castle last week, between the first and second nine of the "Lively Turtles"—an organization composed of business men of the place. The following is the result of their first match:

FIRST NINE.	R.	O.	SECOND NINE.	R.	O.
Ray, c.	10	2	Bower, c.	2	5
McCandless, 1 b.	6	4	Marshall, p.	4	2
Lutton, l. f.	3	3	Kider, s. s.	3	4
T. W. Phillips, c. f.	5	3	Zimmerman, 1 b.	4	3
Durban, s. s.	10	1	L. N. Phillips, r. f.	3	3
Cook, p.	9	2	Hanna, l. f.	4	3
Shaw, r. f.	8	6	McKinley, c. f.	4	2
Barbour, 2 b.	9	1	Taggart, 2 b.	5	3
Crawford, 3 b.	9	3	Holton, 3 b.	4	2
Total	83	27	Total	30	27

INNINGS:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
First Nine	6	1	19	21	1	7	1	7	20	83
Second Nine	8	1	9	7	2	6	0	0	—	30

Umpire, Dr. Hamilton. Scorer, Aaron Mills.

SCULLING MATCH "OFF."—The sculling match for a purse of five hundred dollars, between Fred. Wolf and Henry Coulter, which was to have taken place over the Monongahela course next Saturday is "off," Coulter having paid the forfeit to Wolf on Saturday night. Wolf has challenged the winner in the contest between Wm. Jackson, Sr., and Henry Coulter, which is to take place on Saturday, 24th inst., to a race.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN.—William J. Montgomery, Esq., President of the Allegheny Fire Company, and at one time a member of the Common Council, died yesterday morning, at his residence on Seventh street, after a lingering illness.

United States District Court.

BEFORE HON. WILSON M'CANDLESS.

The Court met at the usual hour on Friday morning.

In the case of the United States vs. a distillery and twenty barrels of whisky, owned by Daniel Carnes, of Brothers' Valley township, Somerset county, trial concluded yesterday, the jury rendered as their verdict that they did not believe that law technically had been complied with, but the government had failed to prove any fraud on the part of the defendant, therefore the libel was not sustained.

The case of Daniel Carnes, indicted for illicit distilling, was then taken up. The District Attorney presented the case to the Jury, but declined to press a conviction, in consequence of the decision in the previous case, and the Jury, under the direction of the court, returned a verdict of not guilty.

The next case tried was that of the United States vs. the distillery of Michael Sybert, of Armstrong county, for violation of the revenue law. The District Attorney appeared for the prosecution, and E. S. Golden, J. B. Neale, and Thomas J. Keenan, Esq., for defense. In closing the case, Mr. Golden, counsel for the defense, claimed that the proceedings to enforce the forfeiture of the property had been commenced more than twenty days after its seizure. The jury was therefore discharged from giving a verdict, and the libel dismissed at the cost of the United States.

The Court adjourned to meet at ten o'clock this morning.

The Grand Jury returned the following indictments:

Hugh McFadden, Greene county, for distilling and not making entry of number of gallons of spirits distilled, of the number stored and of the number sold. True bill.

Hugh McFadden, Greene county, distilling spirits and not providing cisterns for the reception of spirits so distilled. True bill.

Hugh McFadden, Greene county, for carrying on the business of distiller and not giving bond, and for not providing bonded warehouse. True bill.

Charles McClune, of Westmoreland county, for carrying on business as a distiller of spirits and not providing cisterns for the reception of spirits so distilled by him. True bill.

Charles McClune, of Westmoreland county, 1st, for carrying on the business of distiller of spirits and not giving bond; 2d, for not providing bonded warehouse for the storage of spirits. True bill as to the second count, and not a true bill as to the first count in the indictment.

Charles McClune, Westmoreland county, for carrying on the business of a distiller and not making entry of the number of gallons distilled by him; not making entry of the number of gallons placed in warehouse, and for not making entry of the number of gallons sold by him. True bill.

Phineas Barber, Jesse B. Rank and Browse Henderson, for distilling and not making entry of the number of gallons distilled by them.

PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY.—Caleb Saunders, Pittsburgh, Pa., filed a petition for adjudication.

SATURDAY, August 10.

The case of the United States vs. George Ott, of Somerset county, indicted for a violation of the Revenue law, two years ago, was tried. The Jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

The Grand Jury returned true bills against the following parties: Michael Mansfield, Allegheny county, for carrying on business as a retail dealer in spirits without paying the special tax; John Paine, Luzerne county, for affixing false stamps on cigars, and removing cigars for sale without having paid the revenue tax of $5 per thousand; James Ralston and James McPherson, Beaver county, for carrying on the business of the manufacture of flour and sawer of lumber without having paid the special tax required by law; David F. Seybert, Luzerne county, for forcibly obstructing a revenue officer in the discharge of his duty; David Boltz, Luzerne county, for carrying on the business of a puddler of the fourth class, and not paying the special tax; George Oxley and Julius Caesar, receiving and concealing whisky which had not been placed in a bonded warehouse.

Wm. Lee Woodcock and Samuel M. Woodcock, Blair county, indicted for extorting more than lawful fees for services as Pension Agents. True bill in the case of Samuel M. Woodcock, and not a true bill as to Wm. Lee Woodcock.

PRESENTMENT BY THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury in attendance at the present term, concluded their labors, and made the following presentment to the Court:

GRAND JURY ROOM, Pittsburgh, August 10, 1867.

In concluding a somewhat protracted and laborious session, the Grand Inquest desire to bring before the Court, that they may be brought thereby to the notice of the proper authorities, some matters outside of the ordinary routine of their duty.

First—It has been found almost impossible to attend to our duties during the present session, in consequence of the noise and tumult in the vicinity of the Court House. No remedy altogether adequate to the removal of the inconvenience, in a place so public, and constantly crowded with passing vehicles, can be suggested; but the evil could be greatly lessened if the proper authorities would substitute the Nicolson pavement for the one now in use, at least in the vicinity of the Custom House.

Second—The Grand Jury has heard with surprise that there is no room in the building for the use of the Jury in attendance upon the Court. During the present session of the Grand Jury they have used the office of the District Attorney, and once it became necessary to surrender the room to the traverse jury. There is no necessity for such inconvenience and discomfort; there is abundant room in the building occupied by officials in no way connected with the Court, and the Grand Jury therefore recommend that the room occupied by district Attorney, the grand jury and the Traverse Jury, as necessity or the exigencies of the case may demand, be permanently devoted to the use of the Traverse Jury, and that the room at present occupied by the Inspector of Boilers (as the Grand Jury is informed) permanently devoted to the use of the Grand Jury, and of the District Attorney, and that the proper authorities of the United States be requested to fit it up and furnish it in a suitable manner for that purpose, all of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Foreman.

H. BUTTERFIELD, Secretary.

The Court made the following endorsement: Approved by the Court, ordered to be published and copies forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Treasury, for their action.

WILSON MCCANDLESS, United States District Judge.

The Court complimented the Grand Jury for the energy and ability displayed by them, and adjourned until this morning at ten o'clock.

HAMILL B. B. CLUB.—A base ball club has been organized at Brownsville, called the "James Hamill," in honor of our townsman, the "Little Engine."

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Charles Gangwisch made information against Francis Hastings for assault and battery, alleging that defendant kicked him in the mouth. A warrant for the arrest of the accused was issued.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

SURETY CASE.

Mary Delaney, residing in the Sixth ward, charged Mrs. Catharine Boyle and her two daughters, Mary and Maggie, with surety of the peace, alleging that they threatened to do her bodily injury. A warrant was issued.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

George Printer, of Mansfield, who was arrested on Friday on a charge of bigamy, had a final hearing on Saturday, and was finally committed to jail for trial.

[Before United States Commissioner Sproul.]

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

S. J. Bowles, of Pithole, Venango county, was before United States Commissioner Sproul, on Saturday, on a charge of passing ten dollar counterfeit National Bank notes. The offense is alleged to have been committed several months since. The defendant gave bail for trial at Court.

[Before Burgess Salisbury, of Birmingham.]

SUITS AGAINST CAR CONDUCTORS.

Nicholas Young, Jr., appeared and made information against J. B. Rosensteel, a conductor on car No. 5, Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway, for assault and battery. It appears that Young on last Sunday got aboard the car, and the conductor, it is alleged, put him off, averring that deponent was under the influence of liquor. After a hearing the case was held for trial.

A. Oesoerestrech also made information against the conductor of car No. 9, for a similar offense. Mr. O. is a tailor by trade, and got on the car with two bundles of unmade clothing. A dispute arose between him and the conductor in regard to paying the fare for the bundles, when the conductor, it is alleged, kicked the prosecutor off the car. Warrant issued.

[The following Police Items were crowded out of Saturday's issue:]

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

CHARGED WITH BIGAMY.

A man named George Painter, living at Mansfield, was before this Alderman yesterday, charged with bigamy, on complain of Hezekiah McDowell. The prosecutor alleges that in May, 1865, the defendant married a sister of deponent, and in May last he was wedded to the widow of the late Col. McLain, of Allegheny, with whom he lived at the time of his arrest. He had a hearing, which resulted in his committal to jail for a further hearing on Tuesday next, in default of one thousand dollars bail.

TAKEN TO THE POOR-HOUSE.

Mary Woods, who escaped from the poor-house a few days ago, was arrested yesterday and taken back to her quarters.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

ALLEGED OUTRAGE.

A lad aged about seventeen years, named William Siebert, residing in the Fifth ward, was arrested yesterday, on complaint of Joseph Meninger, who charged him with having, on Tuesday last, by violence, outraged the person of deponent's little daughter. A partial hearing was had in the case, when the accused was committed to jail for a further hearing on Tuesday next, in default of fifteen hundred dollars bail.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASES.

Annie Brown, living in Pitt township, made information charging Peter Strahan with assault and battery, alleging that he struck her over the head with an iron hook, and threw water upon her. The accused was arrested and held for trial at Court in the sum of $300 bail.

Emily Whallen, residing on Factory street, made oath charging her husband, Michael Whallen, with assault and battery, alleging that he struck her violently and repeatedly. The accused was arrested by officer Bell, and held $300 bail to answer the charge at Court.

[Before Alderman Lynch.]

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.

John Burke made two informations yesterday against John Mischel, tavern keeper in Birmingham, charging him with selling liquor to minors. Warrants were issued in both cases.

THREATENED HER.

Mary Egan appeared and lodged complaint against her husband, David Egan, for surety of the peace, alleging that he threatened to do her bodily harm. A warrant for his arrest was issued.

[Before Alderman Mullin, of Allegheny.]

TWO CHARGES.

A man named Andrew Hilline was arrested yesterday and taken before this Alderman, two informations for assault and battery having been lodged against him—one by James Campbell and the other by his wife, Mrs. Delilah Campbell. The parties all live in the Third ward, Allegheny. Mr. Campbell alleges that Hilline wantonly attacked deponent's infant son, on Thursday, shaking him violently and pulling his ears. Mrs. Campbell, in her information, alleges that Hilline also assaulted her on Thursday, striking her and knocking her down. In falling, her head struck on a cellar door, injuring her quite severely. Hilline had a hearing on both charges, which resulted in his being held to bail in the sum of five hundred dollars in each case for trial at Court.

Harvest Home Thanksgiving.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

On Thursday last, I had the pleasure of attending a "Harvest Home Thanksgiving" in a beautiful forest grove, adjoining the thriving village of Mansfield, on the Pan Handle Railroad. The day was delightful, and the only cause for regret was the inability of many persons in the country attending, owing to their harvests not being finished. As it was, the attendance was large and the affair a decided success. The order of exercises was quite varied and interesting, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, speeches and amusements. The meeting was organized by calling Major Russell Errett to the chair and the following Vice Presidents were chosen: J. Cubbage, M. B. Brown, R. F. Smythe, Dr. Geo. S. Hays, Goodman Y. Coulter, Wm. Glass and Ebenezer Robb, and Prof. Dunbar, John Snodgrass, David J. Rogers and J. C. Bedell Secretaries. Rev. R. McPherson was called on and read a portion of Scripture, and Rev. Mr. Kennedy led the assemblage in prayer, after which an elegant brass band discoursed some enlivening music, varied at intervals throughout the day by the excellent singing of anthems and harvest hymns by the young ladies and gentlemen of Mansfield, under the leadership of Prof. W. D. Smith. Hon. James Veech, of this city, being present was introduced and made an eloquent and appropriate address, and was followed by Rev. Mr. Foulk, of Robinson township, in a short and happy address. Next came the dinner, which being a contribution of everybody's basket, was more than superabundant for the wants of all. I was much pleased to see the progress and improvement exhibited by the citizens of Mansfield and vicinity, and came away well pleased with the day's enjoyment, and feeling more than ever impressed that the Chartiers Valley is one of the most charming retreats to be found around this smoke begrimed city.

PITTSBURGH, August 9, 1867. SPECTATOR.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ROOMS, No. 134 Smithfield street, under the direct supervision of E. S. Aborn, M. D., consulting and operating Surgeon.

Fine Property in the Market.

We call attention to an advertisement on our first page this morning, describing valuable property, either for residences or manufacturing, situated on the Allegheny Valley Railroad near Parnassus station. The description speaks for itself and we advise a reading by all means.

ALL DISEASES of the Throat and Lungs cured by Dr. Aborn.

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.—"You're a dull looking set," as Sozodont said to the neglected teeth. "We shall soon improve under your auspices," as the neglected teeth said to Sozodont.

CHRONIC SORE EYES cured by Dr. Aborn.

"HANDY TO HAVE IN THE HOUSE," is Dobbins's Electric Soap, for besides its superior merit for ordinary washing, it removes ink, grease, paint and tar from clothing.

CHRONIC CATARRH of the Head cured by Dr. Aborn.

SPECIAL SALE.—From now until the receipt of my Fall Stock I will sell and make to order any article of Clothing at a reduction of 25 per cent. from former prices. Owen Byrne, No. 14 Wylie street.

ROARING SOUNDS in the ears cured by Dr. Aborn.

GODFREY & CLARK manufacture the best paper sacks in the United States for putting up flour, corn meal, &c. Call and see them. Warehouse, No. 357 Liberty street.

DEAFNESS cured by Dr. Aborn.

DISCHARGES from the Ears cured by Dr. Aborn.

The Poisons of the Day.

The late temperance investigations in Massachusetts have thrown a flood of light on the horrible abuses practiced in the liquor trade, and have at the same time demonstrated the absolute necessity for unadulterated diffusive stimulants for medicinal purposes. Clergymen of the highest standing, men of the highest rank in science, and philanthropists, who are above the reach of prejudice, have testified not only to the pernicious effects of the adulterated liquors of commerce, but also to the efficacy of uncontaminated alcoholic tonics as remedial and restorative agents.

First on the list of this class of preparations, best known and most extensively used of all the stomachics of the day, stands HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This specific is the only representative of that absolutely pure article which eminent divines, chemists, physicians and social economists in New England have just declared not to be a proper subject for prohibitory legislation. The faculty proclaims by the mouths of its professors that a stimulant of this character is a medical necessity. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS satisfies all the requirements of science. Its alcoholic principle is free from the irritating constituents which analysis detects in even the best imported liquors, and the vegetable extracts with which it is medicated are among the best antidotes and restoratives that botanical science in its world-wide research, has yet discovered. It is an indubitable fact that some constitutions and habits of body demand stimulation, and for all such a stimulant which combines antibilious and slightly aperient properties with its tonic virtues is manifestly desirable.

DIED:

FLACCUS—Saturday evening, August 10th, 1867, EMMA, youngest daughter of William and Catharine Flaccus, aged five years, one month and thirteen days.

The funeral will take place THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of the parents in Lawrenceville. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BOYD—On Sabbath morning, August 11th, at 1 o'clock, MARGARETTA BOYD, at the residence of her parents, No. 269 Federal street, Allegheny city.

The funeral will take place THIS AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MCGREGOR—On Sabbath, August 11th, at 12 o'clock, P. M., JANE BYERS, wife of James McGregor, aged 34 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, No. 112 Wylie street, on TUESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MONTGOMERY—Yesterday (Sunday) morning, at 2 o'clock, after a protracted illness, which he bore with resignation, WILLIAM J. MONTGOMERY, aged 39 years and 5 months.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 43 Seventh street, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, to proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery.

WHEELER & WILSON

AWARDED THE

ONLY GOLD MEDAL

At Paris Exposition, for perfection in Sewing Machines. Over 82 competitors.

NO. 27 FIFTH STREET.

ROSSTON'S

INDIGO BLUE

ROSSTON'S YEAST POWDER,

ARE THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

For Sale by all Grocers.

MARVIN'S CRACKERS

ARE

THE BEST

IN MARKET.

Wholesale and Retail

91 Liberty Street,

FOOT OF FOURTH.

BAR, TANK AND SHEET IRON.

GRAFF, BYERS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BAR, TANK AND SHEET IRON,

HAMMERED RAILROAD AXLES,

GAS PIPE,

For Conveying Steam, Water and Gas.

ALSO,

OIL WELL TUBING.

HAMMERED IRON FOR

OIL WELL TOOLS.

WAREHOUSE:

98 WATER AND 122 FIRST ST.,

mh214p PITTSBURGH, PA.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND

Grover & Baker Machines

Are in use in Allegheny County, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. Send your orders to

NO. 105 FIFTH STREET.

TEA SETS

IN BRITTANIA OR SILVER PLATE.

ODD PIECES in the same, at the Housefurnishing Store of

T. H. RICHARDS,

30 Fifth street.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE IN PACKAGES OF ONE HUNDRED EACH.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE WILL CONTINUE TO

CONVERT THE 7 3-10'S

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,

Buy and Sell at Market Rates, all Descriptions of

Government Securities.

SEVEN THIRTIES, ALL ISSUES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE TWENTIES

AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

Bonds on hand for Delivery.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

CORNER FOURTH & SMITHFIELD STS.

We will continue to convert the first issue SEVEN THIRTY BONDS maturing August 15th up to, and including

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13th.

After that date they will be paid in money, causing A LOSS TO THE HOLDER OF THE PREMIUM ON THE BONDS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 10, 1867.

The local money market for the past few days has been devoid of any influence that would stir it into activity. The offerings at the banks have been mainly the paper of customers which are passed on favorably as a matter of course; but little or no countenance is given to outsiders, whose acquaintance it is unnecessary for the banks to court, and as they can have all the paper they want from parties well known and influential, they are not inclined to extend their line for new applicants.

—A less active trade has been reported in the public funds for a few days past in the New York market. The Financial *Bulletin* remarks that the investment demand, both home and foreign, has been fair, but not particularly brisk. Speculation has ceased for the time being, in view of the prevailing high prices, which, in the opinion of the street operators, leave little chance of profit on speculative purchases. On the other hand, the extraordinary ease in money sustains the confidence of holders, who do not seem eager to realize at the ruling figures. The current offerings of the bonds and notes are somewhat heavier, but are by no means oppressive or unmanageable to the great dealers, who now practically control the market, through their recent extensive purchases, which very materially reduced the floating supply.

—Messrs. McVay & Co. report the following quotations:

U. S. 6s 1881	111½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	110
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	110¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July	108½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	108½
U. S. 10-40s	102¼
December Compounds, 1864	117½
August 7-30s	107½
June 7-30s	107
July 7-30s	107
Gold	140

The report to Messrs. J. T. Brady & Co., from New York to-day, does not materially differ from the above.

—Railway stocks show rather more animation than yesterday, and are generally higher. Erie advanced to 69¾, an improvement of 1½ on the figures of yesterday afternoon. It is reported that a speculative director bought largely of Erie yesterday, and the effect of the rumor has been to strengthen the market generally.

—The following were the changes in quotations at the morning regular Board, compared with the latest sales at the 2:30 P. M. Board of yesterday:

ADVANCED.

New York Central	⅛
Erie	1½
Reading	⅛
Michigan Southern	⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	¼
Northwestern	⅛
Northwestern preferred	1
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	½
Fort Wayne	⅛
Rock Island	⅛

DECLINED.

Pacific Mail Steamship	½
Tennessee Sixes, new	1½

—The movement in railroads was confined chiefly to Erie, Northwestern, Rock Island, and Milwaukee and St. Paul.

—Express stocks show more movement. The old Companies' shares are generally held at higher prices: Merchants' Union is quoted lower. The following are the current quotations:

Adams Express	73½@73¾
American Express	72½@72¾
United States Express	74 @75
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	66 @67
Merchants' Union, ($30 paid up)	16 @16½

—The *Herald* notices the condition of the stock market as follows: The railway share market continues unsettled, and the weakness of Erie checks speculation for a rise. The unanimity of opinion which prevailed a fortnight ago as to the future course of prices has given place to divisions and to a certain degree of demoralization, under which there are more sales than purchases notwithstanding the unusually ample monetary facilities at the disposal of the Stock Exchange. This arises mainly from the fact that the market is without outside support, although there have been more brokers and professional speculators operating of late than for a long time previously. The recent decline has reduced the margins of many of the latter and thinned the ranks of the bulls, while it has recruited those of the bears. Some of the props which sustained the market having been thus withdrawn it has reflected its uncertain condition and the contending forces of speculation in feverish fluctuations and depression. How long it will remain in its present state depends upon the amount of pluck and money which the bulls bring to bear in favor of high prices; but it may be safely assumed that the decline will not progress continuously while money remains cheap and abundant. If the general market could be entirely withdrawn from the influence of Erie a better feeling would at once take possession of the street, and the "short" interest which has been created would materially assist the rally that might be expected. But Erie is for the time being a dead weight upon it, and it would be a positive advantage to the bulls if it declined at once to the turning point of a fresh rise, instead of occupying weeks in reaching "hard pan." There is obviously no inducement for the public to buy stocks at the current quotations, which are still high, and we may add that it is equally dangerous to sell them "short" at present, notwithstanding, for no market is more liable to a sudden rise than an oversold one."

—S. S. Bryan, Broker in bonds, stocks and real estate, Apollo Building, Fourth street. Mortgages bought and sold. Orders for the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds executed in New York and Philadelphia at the rates of commission current in those cities.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY EVENING, August 10, 1867.

Owing to the lower tendencies of prices in nearly all staple articles of trade, buyers are disposed to stand aloof until a more settled state of affairs prevail, and hence there is no business of any consequence doing in any branch. Flour is dull and irregular in price, and much lower prices anticipated at an early day. There is but little doing in grain of any kind. Groceries are in moderate request. There is a fair business, for the season, doing in bacon.

The receipts since our last, per river and railroad, were 551 barrels flour, 15 barrels apples, 46 boxes cheese; 150 sacks corn; 763 sacks wheat and 85 sacks oats.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

PEACHES—Sales reported of 52 boxes at $1 50@3 00 ₩ box. The receipts are fair.

APPLES—Receipts are light and generally of an inferior quality ranging from $3@5 50 ₩ barrel as to quality.

PEARS—A fair article of Pear may be quoted at $2 50 ₩ bushel.

ONIONS—Market fairly supplied and dull at $1 50 ₩ barrel.

CHEESE—Dull; we note sales of Western Reserve at 12@13c; Factory at 14c and Hamburg at 12½@13c, ₩ lb.

ASHES—We quote Pearls at 13c; refined at 5c and common soda ash at 4¾c ₩ lb.

EGGS—Sales reported of 16 bbls at 16c ₩ dozen. Prices have declined within the week some 4c ₩ dozen.

BUTTER—Prices are somewhat higher. Sales noted to-day of 7 packages fresh at 20c, and 5 do at 18c ₩ lb.

HAY—We quote prices for new ranging from $15 00 @20 00, as to quality.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—There is a steady market, and a fair demand at the following quotations: Sugar cured hams 21@21½c; shoulders 12¾@12⅞c: sides 14¾ @15½c; dried beef, summer cured, 24c, and winter cured 26c. Lard, in tierces, 13½c, and in kegs, 14c ₩ lb.

MESS PORK—We quote at $21 00 ₩ bbl.

LARD OIL—No. 1 lard oil is quoted at $1 07, and No. 2 at 87c ₩ gallon.

POTATOES—Receipts large, and market dull at $1 00@1 25 ₩ bushel. Eastern are quoted at $2 00 ₩ bbl.

CORN MEAL, FEED, ETC.—The quotations at the Washington Street Mills for fresh ground articles coming under this head are as follows: Corn meal $1 10 ₩ bush; chopped oats and corn (mixed) $2 30 ₩ hundred; chop corn $2 20 ₩ hundred, and corn bran $1 50 ₩ hundred.

FLOUR—As the season advances when we may look for large receipts of new flour, prices continue to gradually droop. The market at present is extremely quiet and inactive, there being no demand except to fill present wants, and consumers, under the impression that prices must quickly drop to a much lower figure, are holding back and economizing in every possible manner by substituting some other article of food. Some dealers are sanguine that prices will droop to $9 00 ₩ bbl ere the close of the month, and must still go lower. Good brands of spring wheat flour are dull of sale at $10 50@11 00 ₩ bbl, though we hear a sale reported of 50 bbls extra old spring wheat flour at $11 00@11 25 ₩ bbl. We quote new winter, from store, at $11 00@11 50 ₩ bbl, and fancy Kentucky and Tennessee flour at $11 50@12 00 ₩ bbl.

RYE FLOUR—Dull at $8 00@8 25 ₩ bbl.

WHEAT—New wheat has been coming in liberally, but there is no demand at present, except by millers, and as the receipts are more than adequate to supply their wants, they are not disposed to pay over $2 00@2 10 for new Mediterranean. From the report of the Agricultural Department we learn that there has never before been so favorable a prospect for uniformly good crops since the establishment of the Statistical Bureau. The average production of wheat is five bushels for each individual in the country, while the promise for the present year is about six bushels. The returns show an improvement in the condition of winter wheat over last year in every State but Texas, Nebraska and Minnesota, the diminution in the latter case being 4 per cent.; The highest improvement is in Ohio, 160 per cent.; West Virginia, 78; Georgia, 96; Tennessee, 22; Indiana, 54; Kentucky, 53; Michigan, 35; Vermont, 25; New Jersey, 25; New York, 17.

CORN—Stock on hand light, and consequently holders are asking higher prices for prime articles. We notice sales of three cars mixed, delivered on cars in the elevator, at $1 02 ₩ bushel. The speculative movement in New York, reported some days since, has measurably abated, and the export trade being moderate, a reaction took place, and prices have fallen back within a few days some 2c ₩ bushel. Sales reported on Friday of 375,000 bushels, closing at $1 10@1 12 for ordinary to prime Western mixed, and $1 06@1 09 for unsound.

OATS—The receipts of new thus far, have been light. We note sales of 2 cars new, on the platform, Allegheny City, at 51@62c ₩ bushel. Old oats in lots may still be quoted at 72@75c ₩ bushel, generally, but we hear of a sale of 250 bushels at the depot at 83c ₩ bushel.

RYE—New rye cannot be quoted at over $1 10 ₩ bushel.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, August 12, 1867.

The oil market during a portion of the week was dull and inactive. The operations in both crude and refined show a large falling off as compared with the week ending July 27th. Prices of refined have varied daily, according to the tenor of the dispatches received. The European news was decidedly unfavorable for holders. The stock of oil on hand is not large. The principal transactions in crude and refined being for future delivery. The operations for the past two weeks were as follows:

Week ending August 3d: Crude, 54,140 bbls; refined, 30,000 bbls; total, 85,140 bbls. Week ending August 10th: Crude, 36,756 bbls; refined, 18,000 bbls; total, 54,756 bbls; decrease, 30,384 bbls.

Monday—Prices for crude were, September and October, 10½@11c, and one sale, first water, at 10c.

Tuesday—Market a shade firmer; prices ranged from 10½, 11@12c, the latter for spot oil.

Wednesday—The only transactions were for first water, at 11c.

Thursday—Market unchanged; sales were limited.

Friday—Market dull but not quotably lower; sales for all 1867, B. O., at 12c, and for November 11¾c, buyers purchasing sparingly.

REFINED—The week just closed has presented but few features worthy of mention.

On Monday the rates were, for standard white, Philadelphia, buyers' option, August 29c, September 30c.

Tuesday—The only transactions was 500 bbls for October, B. O., at 30½c.

Wednesday—The market showed some signs of life; the sales were 9,500 bbls spot oil, Philadelphia, at 28½c; September, October, November and December delivery, 31½, 32@32½c.

Thursday—Sales 1,000 bbls of spot, Philadelphia, at 29½c.

Friday—No sales were recorded; buyers absented themselves. The best offers in Philadelphia being 27@28 was offer at 27½c, with offered to buy for September, 30c, and for the last four months in 1867 31c was offered.

The following are the sales of Crude and Refined for the week:

	Crude in Bulk.	Refined in Bond.
Monday	10,500	3,500
Tuesday	9,000	500
Wednesday	4,000	9,500
Thursday	8,055	1,000
Friday	5,201	
Saturday	3,000	3,500
	36,756	18,000

Saturday—The market ruled very dull with a limited inquiry for crude, but as buyers and sellers were apart in their views there was nothing done. The following were the best offers: Bulk, for all the year, buyers' option, 12½c; spot oil not inquired for; first water oil was held at 11c, but 10½c was the best offer made.

Dispatches from Oil City report a dull market; prices nominal at $3@3 25 ₩ bbl.

REFINED OIL.—The operations were confined to 2,500 bbls—all for future delivery. The market certainly favored buyers more than sellers; 32c was offered for the last four months' in 1867, but nothing was done. Certain parties were inclined to purchase spot oil and sell the same for September delivery at Saturday's rates. There was money in the transaction. The sales that came under our notice were 2,000 bbls Standard White, Philadelphia September, B. O., 30½c, and 500 bbls same quality and conditions, at 30c; other lots were under negotiation.

PHILADELPHIA.

The market is unsettled and lower, says the *American* of Saturday last. Sales of 1,500 bbls. Crude is nominal at 17c. Of refined in bond, sales of prime light straw to white were made at 26½@28c, and standard white at 27½@28c on the spot and for all the month, and for September delivery at 30@31c, buyers' option. Refined oil sells at 46@48c. The receipts of the week, 1,809 bbls crude and 22,365 bbls refined. Total export since January 1st 16,880,130 gallons.

NEW YORK.

Crude continues very dull, says the *Commercial List*, and we have only to note sales of 1,100 bbls. low gravity, in bulk, in lots, at 14½@15 cents, closing at 13½@13⅝c. for 40@47 gravity, and 14@14½c. for low gravity; 1,000 bbls. low gravity, for August, 14@14½c. Refined, in bond, on the spot, continues very dull, and sales have only been in a small way at irregular prices—for future delivery, there has been a fair business transacted, but at declining rates; we quote at the close, S. W., on the spot, 28@29c.; for August, 29c.; September, 31½c.; October, 32c.; and November, 32@33c.; the sales are 25,000 gallons S. W., in tu, on private terms; 1,500 bbls. do., for August, 29@30c.; 2,500 do., for September, 31@32c.; 3,500 do., for October, 32@32½c.; 9,000 do., for November, 32@33c.; 1,000 do., for December, 34c.; and 2,000 do., for balance of the year, 34c., all B. O. Of free we have no sales to report. 300 bbls. residuum sold, delivered in Boston, at $4 00.

Receipts since January 1, 1867, 831,528 bbls. Exports for same time, from New York, 17,654,731 gallons, and from all other ports 15,484,420 gallons. Total 33,139,154 gallons, against 32,370,993 gallons same time last year.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

E Jageman & Co, 275 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

P Weisenberger & Co, 200 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Phila.

Lockhart & Frew, 278 bbls ref., Phila.

Liberty Oil Works, 224 bbls ref. to Brewer, Burke & Co, Philadelphia.

Clark & Sumner, 164 bbls ref. to P Wright & Sons, Philadelphia.

Clark & Sumner, 102 bbls ref. to W G Warden, Philadelphia.

Forsyth, Bro & Co, 207 bbls ref to P Wright & Son, Phila.

Weightman & Anderson, 100 bbls ref. to P Wright & Sons, Phila.

Mackeown & Bro, 109 bbls refined to W G Warden, Phila.

Montzheimer, Koehler & Co, 56 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Byram, Bell & Co, 50 bbls crude to J W Stone & Co, Philadelphia.

Forsyth, Bro & Co., 161 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Phila.

Oil Shipped East from Duquesne Depot.

Empire Oil Works, 1 5 bbls refined to C W Morse, Phila.

T K Petty, 58 bbls ref. to W G Warden, Phila.

H M Long & Co, 27 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Phila.

Cincinnati Provision Circular.

The provision market during the week past has been in rather an unsettled and sensitive condition, says the circular of George W. Phillips, dated Cincinnati, August 9th, advances have been looked for and would, no doubt, have occurred had the orders been at all liberal; in fact, with the few orders it is difficult to buy at the lowest public quoted prices. The stocks are so well concentrated and so well held that there is nothing being forced on the market, and but a moderate demand would have the effect of advancing prices of bacon and bulk meats especially. The market closes quiet to-day, but with a good feeling, and prices rather firm, but owing to the difference in the views of buyers and sellers there is little doing.

Mess pork has varied but little during the week and but little has been done in it except by speculators; it is generally held at $23 25 and $23 50, but buyers contend for $23. There is very little country offering.

Lard has declined, with light operations. Holders contend for 12½c but buyers are not free at even 12c, though sales are making at this figure. Keg is abundant and but little sought after; it is generally held at 13¼c, but there are no buyers over 13c.

Grease remain nominal at 8¼ to 10c, with light stock.

Bulk meats are more sought after, as an investment, than most other articles. The demand for shoulders and sides at 10¼ and 12½c loose is good, and occasional lots sold at this during the week, but it is difficult to buy under 10½ and 12¾c, and strong holders generally demand ¼c more. A few hams sold at 14½c, but they are scarce and in very moderate demand.

Bacon has been in fair consumptive demand all the week, with a quite healthy order trade. Buyers are willing to pay 12, 14, 14¾ and 15c for shoulders, sides, clear-rib and clear sides, but holders generally demand ¼c more, and sales have been made ¼c above quotations. The stock of clear-rib is light and they command same price as clear. The demand for hams is moderate at 21 to 21½c for sugar-cured. Plain quiet at 18 to 18½c canvased and packed.

Beef hams 20 to 21c.

Plate beef scarce at $23 to $23 50.

IRON.

During the first five months of the present year the quantity and value of the iron and steel imported into the country was as follows:

KINDS OF IRON AND STEEL.		QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Pig iron	tons	63,462	$846,134
Bar iron	tons	23,612	1,163,403
Boiler iron	lbs.	503,311	21,276
Band, hoop and scroll iron	lbs.	16,120,746	335,319
Railroad iron	tons	62,571	1,649,890
Sheet iron	lbs.	13,071,559	355,277
Anchors, cables, and chains of all kinds	lbs.	6,506,890	255,439
Manufactures not specified			1,612,576
Steel, and manufactures of			4,275,805
Total			$10,495,119

The value for the month of January was $1,718,432; February, $2,448,766; March, $2,228,087; April, $2,028,222, and May, $2,014,512.

NEW YORK.

The market for Scotch Pig has become very quiet, says the *Commercial List* of Saturday last, and the sales are only for the supply of immediate wants; we note 115 tons Glengarnock at $42, ex ship, which is a shade easier. In American there is scarcely anything doing, and we only notice 100 tons No. 2 ex at $40, at Elizabethport; and 1,000 do. same, at Philadelphia, on terms not made public. The other sales are 200 tons No. 1 Wrought Scrap, ex ship, on terms we did not learn. The sale of No. 1 Poughkeepsie Pig noticed in our last at $40, was last year's make, and of not so desirable quality as that of this year's manufacture. The present make, the manufacturers claim, is equal to the best brands in the market. Bar from store is steady at our quotations—an invoice of 50 tons is all we hear of offering—1,300 packs Russia Sheet sold to arrive on private terms.

PHILADELPHIA.

Foundry Iron is in limited demand; small sales at $41 for No. 1, $39@40 for No. 2, and $36 for Forge. Scotch Pig is quoted at $42. Blooms continue dull. Manufactured Iron is firmly held.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 10.—Cotton dull and unchanged; sales 50 bales low middling at 26c. Receipts 12 bales; exports 153 bales. Sugar and molasses unchanged. Flour—Super $8 50. Corn firm; white advanced 2½c; yellow mixed $1 20; white $1 35@1 37½. Oats in demand at $1 15. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon quiet; shoulders 13½c; clear sides 16@17c; sugar-cured hams 21½c. Gold 139¾. Sterling 152½@154¾. New York sight exchange ¼ premium.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, August 10.—Sales 161 hhds tobacco; lugs to medium leaf $5 15@16 75. Flour firm at $7@11 75 for superfine to fancy. Wheat firm at $1 75@1 95 for new red and white. Corn dull at 97c for shelled delivered. Oats—new in bulk 53@55c. Mess pork $23 50. Bacon shoulders 12½c; clear sides 15½c; sugar cured hams 20½c packed. Lard in tierces 12½c. Cotton 24@24½c. Raw whisky nominal at 30c in bond.

7-30 BONDS

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO

5-20 BONDS,

Or Bought at Highest Market Rates

ALSO,

Gold and Coupons,

Sterling and Continental Exchange,

For sale in sums to suit purchasers.

PH. R. MERTZ,

118 WOOD ST., NEAR FIFTH.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH.

U. S. Government Depository,

NO. 82 FOURTH ST.

7-30 NOTES

EXCHANGED INTO

U. S. 5-20 BONDS,

On the Most Reasonable Terms.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.

D. LEET WILSON, Cashier.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 140¼.

NEW YORK, August 10—P. M.

MONEY

Quiet at 3@5 ₩ cent. on call loans.

STERLING

Dull at 109½@109¾, gold, for first class bills.

GOLD

Without decided change, opening at 140⅛, declining to 140, and closing at 140¼. Exports to-day, $356,275.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

Less active and a shade easier; Coupons, '81, 111½; do '62, 111⅝; do '64, 110; do '65, 110⅝; do new, 108½; 7-30s, August, 107½; June and July, 107¼.

STOCKS

Closed strong, 5.30 P. M. Prices—Ohio Certificates, 27¾@27½; Canton, 50@51; Cumberland, 36@37; Mariposa, 10½@11; Quicksilver, 32@33; Western Union Telegraph 45⅝@45¾; Pacific Mail, 145⅝@145¾; Atlantic Mail, 111@112; New York Central, 104⅝@105; Erie, 70@70⅛; Hudson, 120@120⅛; Reading, 105½@105⅝; Michigan Central, 111@111½; Michigan Southern, 81⅞@82; Illinois Central, 119@119½; Pittsburgh, 94@94⅛; Toledo, 123@124; Rock Island and Pacific, 103@103⅛; Northwestern, 47⅝@47¾; preferred, 70⅞@70¾; Fort Wayne, 106@106⅛.

EXPRESS STOCKS

Adams, 74; United States, 75¾@75½; Merchants' 16⅛@16½.

MINING SHARES

Steady, except Gregory, which went at $5 25; Smith & Parmelee, $5 50@5 60; LaCrosse, 85@85c; Corydon, $1 10@1 15; Rocky Mountain, $1 50; Eldorado, $2 50; Davidson, $2 10@2 15.

BUSINESS AT THE SUB-TREASURY.

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury $2,057,565; payments $717,404; balance, $129,637,202.

The bank statement Monday is expected to show a decrease in loans of a million and a half; in specie one million; deposits, a million and a half, and an increase in legal tenders of a million and a half.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, August 10, 1867.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—Moderately active and 2@3c better on spring grades; sales of No. 1 red winter at $2 05; No. 1 spring $1 85@1 86; No. 2 $1 80@1 83, closing quiet.

CORN—Steady at 96@97c for No. 1; 90½@91½c for No. 2, closing quiet at 96½c for No. 1.

OATS—More active, closing at 54@55c for No. 1, 53@54c for No. 2.

RYE—Quiet and unchanged.

MESS PORK—$22 75@23 25.

BEEF CATTLE—Dull and unchanged.

HOGS—Fairly active at $6 00@6 85 for good to extra choice.

SHEEP—Firm at $4 25@5 00 for fair to best.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 10.—Cotton a shade firmer but quiet; sales 900 bales at 28½c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 9,058 bbls; market 15@25c better, the advance chiefly upon old; sales 95,000 bbls at $8 00@ $7 65 for superfine State and western; $8 10@10 10 for extra western; $10 35@12 25 for choice do; $9 50@ 10 50 for shipping Ohio; $10 50@12 90 for trade brands, and $10 00@15 00 for extra and double extra new St. Louis; included in the sales were 3,000 bbls. extra State, deliverable all September, at $8 75; California flour firm; sales 650 bbls at $12 50@14 75. Rye flour steady; sales 300 bbls at $7 00@9 25. Whisky quiet and steady. Receipts of wheat 17,482 bushels; market opened 2@3c better, and closed quiet with the advance lost; sales 29,800 bush at $1 95@2 05 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $2 15 for No. 1 do; $2 33@2 38 for new amber Southern; $2 50 for new white Georgia, and $2 77@2 85 for white California. Rye firmer; sales 8,000 bushels at $1 41@1 45 for western Barley dull. Malt—Sales 2,000 bushels at $1 60@1 65. Receipts of corn 74,734 bushels; corn 1@2c lower; sales 175,000 bushels at $1 07@1 09 for new mixed western; $1 04@1 07 for unsound; $1 06 for kiln dried; $1 10 for prime white western, and $1 25 for white southern. Receipts of oats 11,890 bush.; market quiet and firm; sales 18,000 bushels at 82@85c for western. Coffee quiet. Sugar easier and unchanged; sales 600 hhds. Cuba at 11½@12½c. Molasses quiet and steady. Hops quiet. Petroleum quiet at 14c for crude; sales 2,000 bbls. refined in bond for November and December at 34c. Wool active and declining; sales 360,000 lbs. at 39@62c for domestic fleece; 32@38c for pulled. Pork firmer but quiet; sales 6,500 bbls at $23 20@23 45 for new mess, closing at $23 25 cash; $22 75 for old mess; $19 75@20 00 for prime, and $22 75 @23 00 for prime mess. Beef firm; sales 200 bbls. Beef Hams dull at $39 00@40 00. Cut meats quiet and heavy; sales 175 packages at 11@11½c for shoulders, and 18½@18c for hams. Bacon steady. Lard less active but steady; sales 850 bbls at 12½@13⅛c for new; small lots at 13½c. Butter steady at 11@24c for Ohio. Cheese heavy at 7@13c. Freights to Liverpool firmer; 7,500 bush corn at 5½d per steamer.

LATEST, 5 P. M.—Flour closed better for old, and dull and heavy for new. Wheat dull and drooping without decided change. Rye firmer at $1 42@1 45 for western. Oats quiet and steady at 82@85c for old western; 80@82c for Ohio. Corn lower and heavy at $1 05@1 08 for good prime new mixed western; $1 00@1 05 for unsound do. Pork quiet, with buyers at $23 25 cash, and sellers at $23 30 cash, and $23 35 regular. Beef steady with a fair demand. Cut meats dull and drooping. Bacon quiet, with small sales at previous quotations. Lard quiet at 13⅛@13⅜c for fair to prime steam, and 13¾@13⅞c for kettle rendered.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Evening, August 10.—Flour scarce and in good demand, and prices are 25c higher, closing at $7 75@8 25 for superfine; $8 75@9 25 for extra; $10@10 25 for family, and $10 75@11 25 for fancy. Wheat in good demand and supply; red being light prices were tending upward at the close; No. 1 red $2 05@2 07; white $2 25@2 28. Corn dull and prices nominal. Oats in active demand; sales of 7,000 bush at 51@52c for No. 1. Rye quiet at 95c@$1. Barley unchanged. Cotton steady at 25@26½c for middling. Whisky steady at 30c in bond. Provisions firmer; there are several orders here for bacon, with sales of 210 bbls at 12c for shoulders, 15c for clear rib, and 15½@15¾c for clear do. Hams unchanged and quiet. Bulk meats firmer; sales of 250,000 lbs at 11c for shoulders, and 13c for sides. Mess pork is held higher, but no sales transpired; holders generally talked of $24 at the close. Lard is held at 12½c, with buyers at 12c to a limited extent. Butter is dull at 16@18c for Central Ohio. Cheese dull at 11@12c. Eggs dull at 14c, shippers' count. Apples plenty at $1 50 to $3 50 ₩ bbl. Peaches at $1 50@3 ₩ bushel. The money market is easy at 8@10 ₩ cent. Exchange dull. Gold 139¾ buying. Showers this afternoon, but the barometer is rising now, 29:64.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, August 10.—Tobacco steady. Cotton—nothing doing. Hemp firm. Flour quiet; business moderate, and prices unchanged. Wheat dull and heavy and new extra lower; spring, $1 92; good and prime fall, $1 90@1 96; prime and choice red, $2 00@2 05; fancy do $2 10; prime and choice white, $2 08@2 12; fancy do $2 20. Corn dull and drooping; white $1 07@1 15; yellow 70c@$1 05; mixed 90@97c. Oats dull and closed easier at 70@75c. Rye firm at 90c without sacks. Provisions quiet; mess pork $24 00@24 25. Bacon clear sides, 15½c; shoulders, 12½@12¾c; sugar cured hams, 20c. Lard—no sales. Whisky firm at $2 05 free. Weather dry and very warm.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The demand was less active to-day. There is no disposition to press sales, and prices generally are firm except for the better grades of ginghams, which are reduced to 19c for Glasgow and 20c for Lancaster, which is the latter. Delaines are pleutiful, selling at 23c for the best. Standard sheetings sell readily at 18c for unbleached. In muslins there is no movement, except that light makes have a hardening tendency. In prints there is no essential change; the demand is improving somewhat, and good styles of chocolate and other grounds are in fair request.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, August 10.—Coffee—Sales of 9,000 bags on private terms. Flour dull and the market favors buyers 25@50c. Wheat dull and declined 5c; good to prime white $2 35@2 50. Corn dull; white $1 12@1 13; yellow $1 10@1 17. Oats 70@77c. The stock of bulk meats and bacon is 3,500,000 pounds; the market is unchanged. Whisky nominal.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, August 10.—Flour steady; sales 200 bbls; prices unchanged. Wheat quiet; sales 10,000 bush No. 2 Milwaukee club at $1 95. Corn nominal; held firm at $1 for No. 2 western; buyers and sellers are wide apart. Oats nominally unchanged. Other articles quiet without decided change.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 10.—Petroleum quiet and unchanged. Flour dull; old heavy; new extra $10 00@10 50. Wheat firm; new Pennsylvania red $2 35@2 40. Rye steady, new $1 35. Corn quiet; yellow $1 22. Oats steady.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, August 10.—Flour unchanged and quiet. Wheat in good demand for white; receipts more liberal; sales of extra white for future delivery at $2 25; No. 1 white on spot at $2 20@2 22; No. 1 amber, none offered, and price nominal at $2 10.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, August 10.—Flour in fair demand and lower on double extra; sales 1,300 bbls at $12 50@13 00 for double extra. Wheat firm and quiet; sales 20,000 bush. No. 2 Milwaukee club at $2 25. Corn dull. Other grains scarce and quiet.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, August 10.—Cotton firm at 27@28c. Corn, $1 10@1 20. Oats 50@55c. Hay, $28 00. Pork $26@26 25. Clear sides 16¼@16½c; shoulders, 13½@13¾c. Flour steady; superfine $8@10 00. Lard unchanged.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, August 10.—Flour firm at $10 00 for choice country extra. Wheat scarce and firm at $1 98 for No. 2, regular delivery. Oats firm at 70c.

Hops.

Messrs. Mackey & Young of Reedsburg, Sauk county, Wisconsin, under date of August 6th, give the following in regard to the hop crop of Sauk county, the principle hop growing county of Wisconsin. The laws of the State not requiring hop statistics to be taken, we had the necessary blanks printed and put into the hands of the assessors of the various towns, with the request that they would take hop statistics, each of his own town and forward to us. We have returns from all the towns in the county, with the exception of Troy, Honey Creek and Merrimack, which towns are estimated from the best reliable data. The following is the exhibit:

No. of towns in county	13
Acres picked in 1866	888
Yielding 534 bales equal to	1,022,782 lbs
Average yield per acre	1,152 lbs
Acres to be picked in 1867	2,548
Acres to be picked in 1868	5,583
Estimated yield of 1867	3,341,600 lbs
Estimated yield of 1868	7,137,000 lbs

From the above it will be seen that the increase in acreage of 1867 over 1866 is nearly 200 per cent., and for 1868 over 1867 is nearly 250 per cent. The total number of pounds for 1866 was 1,023,782, showing an average yield per acre of 1,152 pounds. This does not show a fair average, because hop-yards were badly winter-killed during the winter of '65-'66, and our returns, many of them, show as low as 300 pounds to 400 pounds per acre, while the average of some towns, Delhona for example, is as high as 1,600 pounds, evidently showing that, in making returns, the total breadth of ground was given, without regard to whether it was winter-killed or not. We think the average per acre, counting only the hills picked in 1866, would be fully up to 1,500 pounds, and we might here remark that, owing to the cold, wet and cloudy weather during the month of August, 1866, our crop of hops was as light in weight, and the poorest in quality, that we have ever grown since engaged in the hop culture. This year miss hills having been replaced, and favorable weather during August, we confidently expect a heavier yield per acre, and of much better quality than last year. We have never been troubled with lice, and our vine as yet has always been perfectly free from disease, so that the entire crop produced in the county heretofore has been a prime hop. This year (1867) we estimate the crop of Sauk county at over three million pounds, or 16,000 to 17,000 bales, of which the towns of Reedsburg, Westfield, Winfield, Washington and Delhona will grow about 10,000 bales, and the remainder of the county 5,000 to 7,000 bales.

The number of acres of roots sold in the spring of 1867, to go out of the country, was 2,000 acres, most of which were sold in other parts of the State. We estimate that Sauk county this year (1867) will grow two-thirds of the total amount grown in the State, which total, we think, will reach 25,000 bales, and that next year the growth of Sauk county will exceed 35,000 bales, and for the whole State about 55,000 bales.

At this date our vine is thrifty, of vigorous growth, good strong lateral branches, hop-formed in all the yards, and in most of the hop half grown, free from vermin and disease of any kind; and, fair weather as at present continuing, every promise of heavier yield than last year, and of better quality.

LONDON HOP CROP, JULY 27.—Our market is firm at the recent advances, but sales are restricted by the small stock of hops on offer, and consumers only purchase to supply immediate wants. Reports from the plantations are generally unchanged. Blight still progresses in almost every district, and although the recent storms have been productive of slight improvement in the grounds around Canterbury and Maidstone, the bulk of the plantations are still in severe blight, and, under the most favorable circumstances, a small crop only can be looked for. Continental accounts remain the same as last week, with the exception of the Alost and Alsack districts, where vermin still linger. Mid and East Kent, £8 10s, £9 10s; Weald of £8 8s, £9 9s; Sussex, £8 8s, £8 15s, £9 9s; Farnham, £8 8s, £9, £10; Yearlings, £5 10s, £6, £6 15s; Olds, £2 10s, £3 10s, £4 4s.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 10.—The river is still falling slowly.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 10.—The river is falling with three feet six inches in the canal by the marks.

RIVER NEWS.

THE RIVER AND MATTERS ALONG THE WHARF.—Business on the wharf remains suspended. The steamer Emma Logan and barges continue to make regular trips to Parkersburg and way points, in charge of Captain John Gordon. She left on Saturday with all the freight she could manage on boat and barges.

CAPT. JOHN BRADLEY who formerly commanded the steamer Lawrence, died a few days since.

THE steamer Silver Lake No. 4, Captain Todd, passed Saint Joseph on the 8th instant, on her way up to St. Louis.

Steamboating is so dull in Nashville, that the *Press and Times* says: We actually believe that a steamboat arrival at our landing would thoroughly frighten business men in that locality.

The New Albany *Ledger* gives the particulars of a three-oared boat race, one mile down stream, between the Brilliant and Dexter. The Brilliant, Capt. McGuire, distanced the Dexter, Capt. Riggs. Time, 2:03.

ST. LOUIS.—The rates to New Orleans remain moderate and unchanged under the direction of the Captains' Association. This is a live association. There has been only one withdrawal from it lately, although we hear of another contemplated.

A DISPATCH from Omaha dated the 8th instant, says: The steamer Antelope lies above Fort Benton, completely riddled by the bullets from the Sioux. A passenger on board the Imperial was killed by an Indian to-day. Another passenger very narrowly escaped.

WITHDRAWN.—There has been lately some dissatisfaction between Captain W. B. Donaldson and the other members of the Captains' Marine Charitable Association of St. Louis. This resulted in Captain Donaldson delivering, last Saturday, to Capt. John P. Fitzgerald his written withdrawal as a member of the association, and he announced his determination to run the Great Republic hereafter as an entirely independent New Orleans and St. Louis packet, for which that boat was built.

THE New Albany *Ledger* reports the explosion of the steam table in the pantry of the low Jasper, making the dishes and provender in the pantry fly in all directions. The table had never been tested, and to the surprise of all, an explosion took place, breaking the heavy iron plate in two, and scattering the victuals in every direction. Beefsteaks, mutton chops and fried cakes were plastered a fresco about the ceiling, while broken china could be found lying around loose.

MATE KILLED.—The Nashville *Gazette* has the following: Ike Blake, Mate of the J. L. Graham, was killed by Caleb Bell, the bar-keeper on the same boat. Blake went to the bar and called for whisky, which the bar-keeper refused to give him. A difficulty ensued, when Bell drew a pistol and fired at Blake, the ball entering his heart, killing him instantly. This affair occurred about two miles below Canton. Blake was buried by the officers of the boat at Cadiz, Ky. Bell was also taken into custody at that point. He is a young man, a resident of Clarksville, Tenn.

ST. LOUIS, August 9.—The river is still falling six inches per day. There is trouble in the Illinois with low water, and almost trouble in the Lower Missouri. The decline continues from St. Paul all the way down, but navigation is good the whole way. Business is so brisk on the Upper Mississippi that it is probable one boat per day will leave this port for St. Paul this week. The Minneola left St. Paul with 100 cabin passengers, and added over 100 below. The Burlington for St. Paul yesterday, with every stateroom full and all the freight she wanted. The Thompson has ceased loading for the Ohio. The Indian Commissioners leave for Fort Union to-day on the St. Johns, chartered for the purpose. The Gem, an Illinois river boat, yesterday collapsed a flue below Meredocio. Two men were killed and several scalded.

PETROLEUM AS FUEL.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* has the following in regard to this important matter:

The Fire King, the steamer which uses petroleum for making steam, went out on a short excursion trip on Wednesday last, with Admiral Tegetthoff and staff, of the Austrian navy, on board. The performance was very satisfactory to them, as shown by the following letter from the Admiral. The Admiral remained over here one day on purpose to witness the performance of the Fire King, and was so well convinced of its practicability and utility, that he ordered a boiler and engine adapted to the use of petroleum as fuel, to be sent to him at New Orleans, to be taken by him to Austria on his return from Mexico. Mr. A. S. Saroni is the patentee of the machinery. The following is the Admiral's letter:

CINCINNATI, August 7.—MR. H. SARONI—DEAR SIR: You expressed the wish that I should give you the impression made upon me by the excursion of this day upon the Fire King. I do this with pleasure and avail myself of this opportunity to heartily congratulate you upon your valuable invention, and tell you that your method of using petroleum as fuel, according to my most innermost conviction, must exert an influence now scarcely dreamed of upon steam navigation for river and ocean. The simplicity in the application of this absolutely new fuel for navigation, its results in the generation of steam far surpassing those of coal, the trifling weight and volume, the complete immunity from danger in using your apparatus, &c. All these are facts of which I have become convinced, and which have aroused in me the ardent desire to see your invention speedily introduced in my own country. Finally, giving you my best thanks for the agreeable and interesting hours I spent to-day on board your boat, I remain, with distinguished consideration, your humble servant,

W. TEGETTHOFF, Imperial Royal Vice Admiral.

IMPORTANT TO STEAMBOAT MEN.—The following from Secretary McCulloch settles the question in regard to safety guards, and leaves the matter open for steamboats to make their own selection. The inspectors in this district have experienced no difficulty:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 2, 1867.

SIR:—By the act of Congress of August 30, 1852, the Local Inspectors are required once in every year at least, to inspect the hull, boilers, machinery and equipments of each steamer in their respective districts, and when the inspection in detail is completed, and the Inspectors approve of the vessel and her equipment throughout, they shall make and subscribe a certificate to the Collector of the district, etc.

The inspection and approval thus provided for includes the locked safety valves as well as all other equipments. It is at the option of the master or owner of any such steamer to apply any locked valve to his boilers, that he may select, whether it be one of the five named in Treasury Circular No. 3 of June 1st, 1867, or any other approved by the Inspectors, as possessing equal merit. The powers and duties of Supervising Inspectors are clearly defined by the Act of August 30, 1852, and you will act in conformity therewith in respect to the safety valves as well as in all other requirements of the laws.

H. MCCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

JOHN S. DEVENNY, ESQ., Superv. Inspector of Steamboats, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 6th, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: You are required under the inspection laws, once in each year at least, to inspect the hull, boilers, machinery and equipment of each steamer belonging to your district, and to approve of the same before granting a certificate. This inspection and approval includes the locked safety valves as well as all other equipments.

It is your duty to see that each locked valve is made in its dimensions and arrangements to conform substantially to the rules prescribed by the Board of Supervising Inspectors, and that it is free from obstruction in its operation and in good working order. By the terms of Treasury Circular No. 3, of June 1st, 1867, the master or owner of any steamer is left free to apply any locked valve to his boilers that he may select, whether it be one of the five named in the circular or some other of equal merit.

Rule 45 prescribed by the Board of Supervising Inspectors requires one locked valve of the proper dimensions for a single boiler, or for a plurality of boilers, unless the steam connection between the boilers is so arranged that it can be closed by a cut-off valve. The locked valves are to be applied to all steamers carrying passengers, freight steamers and steamers towing passenger vessels.

Very respectfully, H. MCCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

Local Inspectors of Steamboats, Pittsburgh, Pa.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Bryan & Caughey, 3 cars Washington iron ore; Moorhead & N, 14 cars pig iron; H King, agent, 1 bbl oil; G N Hoffstott, 25 green hides, 3 bales rye do; L J Blanchard, 3 bf bbls coffee; P H Laufman & Bro, 3 bdls scythes; S Martin, 2 gates; J England, 1 bx hardware, 1 bdl tree hoops; Samuel Fahnestock, 1 bx hardware; Thomas Hare & Bro, 1 box axles; Rankin & Johnson, 1 box hardware; W M Rankin, 20 boxes cheese; Fry & Scott, 15 casks pearls; Thos M Howe, 14 masses copper; Arbuckle & Co, 24 boxes cheese; Schultz & Son, 10 do do; Hahn & Hadley, 15 do do; John Herbert, 2 bbls pears; F Brown, 5 bbls vinegar; A Young & Co, 2 bbls eggs; Head & Metzgar, 30 sacks oats; W H Kirkpatrick & Co, 3 kgs butter, 1 bbl eggs; Sehery & Lutt, 1 bbl wine; J Ball, 1 do; John Kreem, 1 bf do do; Frank Lutz, 2 do do; L H Voigt & Co, 2 bbls pears, 2 do eggs; A W Fahey, 22 sacks rye; Peter Fry, 4 kegs beer; H H Collins, 150 chimney tops; J L L Knox, 1 car stone; W McCutcheon & Co, 52 bbls Fernde oil; Kink & Co, 1 car brick; McBane & Anjer, 149 sacks oats, 8 do rye; Stewart & Langenheim, 50 bbls flour; Culp & Shepard, 50 bbls flour.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—R T Kennedy & Bro, 1 car wheat; J Hutchinson, 60 dozen brooms; J Lautner, 2 boxes; Owens & Kennedy, 14 bbls pears; F R, 5 bbls vinegar; J Herbert, 2 bbls; Hahn & Hadley, 15 boxes cheese; P Fry, 4 kegs; Schultz & Danner, 10 boxes cheese; Stewart & Langenheim, 50 bbls flour.

Pitts. Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

T C Jenkins, 100 bbls flour; Seghmyer & Voskamp, 200 do do; Culp & Shepard, 200 do do; Bricker & Co, 50 do do; Schoonmaker & Son, 1 box dry paint; McKee & Bro, 5 casks pearlash, 250 pigs lead; Collins & Wright, 1 cask hardware; J H Ralston, 10 green hides; F Goodwin, 6 bbls whisky; Bracken, 2 cars rough stone; J Loughridge, 125 boxes frame; R Robinson & Co, 10 doz brooms; L H Voigt & Co, 15 sacks potatoes; A & J Kerr, 12 boxes cheese; A Hoveler & Co, 6 casks tanner scraps; Shoenberger & Blair, 15 cars iron ore; J W Simpson, 1 car wheat; J Slatler, 1 car lumber; Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co, 3 casks, 5 kegs scrap iron; M P Adams & Co, 1 car staves.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—McIntyre & NcNish, 1 car stone; A Hoevelor & Son, 1 lot bones; Spang, Chalfant & Co, 6 cars pig iron; Superior Iron Co, 12 cars limestone; Ralya & Robertson, 4 cars staves, 1 car headings; Gillmore, Straub & Co, 163 sacks wheat; J Craig, 172 sacks oats, 1 sack seeds; J O'Hanlon, 1 empty keg; G Gerst, 147 sacks oats, 47 rye, 49 do barley; J Schoonmaker, 40 sacks kegs; W P Townsend, 18 casks, 2 boxes; Paper Manufacturing Co, 118 rolls paper; Mercer & Robinson, 6 bbls flour; H Gerwig & Co, 2 bdls yarn; Bailey, 1 bbl flour; Cooley, 1 do do; Gillespie & Co, 1 car lime; S C McMasters, 188 sacks flour; Stewart & Langenheim, 100 bbls do; Monroe & B, 14 bdls sash; Morris & D, 16 boxes cheese; J McCutcheon, 1 box hardware; Spang, Chalfant & Co, 1 car iron.

Pitts. Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad.

G N Hoffstott, 1 bdl green hides; J Mcgraw, 10 caddies, 1 bbl and 4 half butts tobacco; D C Hamilton, 4 boxes medicines; Daily Commercial, 5 barrels printing ink; J Lippincott, 15 bbls lard oil; McAboy, Shaw & Co, 1 hog cotton, 1 box hardware; J Ritter, 1 box castings; J B Orr, 1 half box and 4 caddies tobacco; B L Fahnestock & Co, 1 box drugs; J Craig, 6 sacks feathers; Loomis & Collard, 40 tons pig iron; J Russell & Son, 1 box chickens; S P Scott, 5 bbls linseed oil; J T Glass, 4 oil bbls; Anderson, Cook & Co, 1 car brick; Meanor & Harper, 1 bbl eggs, 20 sacks oats; T C Jenkins, 2 bbls dried apples, 100 bbls flour; Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Co, 50 bdls paper; McHenry & Hood, 1 bbl pears; Seghmyer & Voskamp, 100 bbls flour; Mather & Crist, 2 cars staves; I Dickey & Co, 13 bales cotton; J Boff & Co, 4 bales hemp; J Fullerton, 1 box sample tobacco; Lippincott & Bakewell, 1 circular saw; W W Bradshaw, 5 bbls castings, 3 ice cream freezers; Hubbard & Bro, 1 circular saw; W C Beddick & Co, 1 box medicines; J R Thompson, 2 sacks wool; C Schultz, 6 tin safes; J M Sichel, 16 caddies tobacco; R F Getty, 5 barrels whisky; J Woodwell & Co, 1 bbl, 1 box castings; Logan & Gregg, 4 sacks Faucets; Mrs J C Adams, 1 bbl and 1 box tobacco; A R Mills, 20 bbls apples; J Murphy, 1 bbl potatoes; E H Myers & Co, 5 tcs beef; J P Hanna & Co, 5 do do; J McCullough, 5 bbls whisky; Stewart & Langenheim, 3 cars ear corn; Scott & Gisal, 590 bushels oats; F B Hill, 2 cars lumber; J & W Fairley, 686 bushels oats.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

Markle, Dickson & Co, 165 bdls printing paper; Fulton, Bollman & Co, 66 coils rope; W McCully & Co, 4 car sand; W F Armstrong, 175 bdls sheet iron; James Collins, 60 bbls cement; Newcomer, Goe & Co, 60 bbls Phoenix cement; Wm McKee & Co, 100 flour bbls; W McKenna, 1 lot old rope; R C Schertz, 22 boxes glass; J Kirkpatrick & Bro, 11 bbls pears; Means & Coffin, 3 box tobacco; Hitchcock, McCreery & Co, 68 sacks new wheat; E Martin, 12 sacks oats, 3 bbls apples; J A Hays, 3 doors; Loppy & W, 12 rolls leather, 2 cars tan bark; Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, 9 kegs nuts; J S Liggett & Co, 24 sks wheat; Parke, McCurdy & Co, 6 bdls sheet iron.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Nimick & Co, 1 car pig iron; J D McKee, 3 cars railroad iron; S M Kier & Co, 3 cars fire clay; Rees, Graff & Dull, 3 cars pig iron; H Sanders, 5 bbls eggs; Keil & Richart, 39 sacks oats; Braun & Wagner, 31 carboys oil vitriol; Janny & Andrews, 6 sacks wool; W D West, 1 bbl eggs; McCullough, Smith & Co, 25 sacks rags; J C Murdock, 1 box butter; Various Owners, 3 cars marketing.

CEMENT,

CEMENT.

BEST UNIONTOWN HYDRAULIC CEMENT,

Always on hand and for sale by

CHAS B. LEECH, No. 118 Second street.

RIVER PACKETS.

Monongahela River.

1867 MONONGAHELA RIVER 1867

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA MAIL LINE,

PACKET COMPANY,

Will run four elegant side-wheel Passenger Packets.

ELISHA BENNETT.....CAPT. [illegible]

FAYETTE.....CAPT. F. DONALDSON.

GALLATIN.....CAPT. A. B. CARLISLE.

FRANKLIN.....CAPT. W. C. ABEL.

TELEGRAPH.....CAPT. D. BOOGHER.

To all Points on the Monongahela River. Leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. No Commission on Eastern Freights.

J. L. MOORHOUSE, AGENT, PITTSBURGH.

LEVI COLVIN, Brownsville.

TO ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.

PEOPLE'S LINE.

1867. 1867.

The new and elegant side-wheel Passenger Packets

CHIEFTAIN.....CAPT. J. L. HENDRICKSON.

ELECTOR.....CAPT. J. ST. PHILLIPS.

LEAVE PITTSBURGH DAILY AT 8 P. M.

Wharfboat foot of Grant street.

No Commission on Eastern Freight.

WM. G. BANE, AGENT.

Ho! For the Boats.

NAVIGATION RESUMED.

On MONDAY, the 15th of July inst., the new and beautiful light draught steamer LINTON, Captain Charles [illegible], will commence running Daily Trips, leaving Brownsville at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Pittsburgh, and returning, leave Pittsburgh every afternoon at 4 o'clock, P. M., for Brownsville, connecting with the fine light steamer PETROLIA, Captain Donaldson, which leaves Pittsburgh every day at 8 o'clock, A. M. These boats are, with the exception of any other comparatively new, and constructed not only for the carrying of freight, but also to afford greater accommodations to the passengers than any other boat on the river. It is an entirely independent line, having no connection with any other line, and will continue to run for the "New Line," or any other line, and will continue to run for the public until the Locks are repaired and the usual navigation of the river is resumed.

For freight, &c., apply at the Union Wharfboat.

For Lock No. 4.

EVERY DAY AT 3 P. M.

The steamer LECLAIRE, No. 2, Capt. Bowman, leaves the Union Line Wharfboat EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M., for Brownsville, connecting with Packet at Lock No. 4, for Brownsville, Rice's Landing and Greensboro.

Freights received from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

St. Louis Advertisement.

1867. 1867.

NORTHERN LINE

FROM

ST. LOUIS TO ST. PAUL.

One of these elegant Steamers leaves St. Louis daily for St. Paul and all intermediate points on the Upper Mississippi River. Through receipts for freight and Passengers given to Pittsburgh Line Boats, connecting with Northern Line at St. Louis, thus enabling consignees to get their freight through without delay and at lowest rates.

J. N. COLLINGWOOD, JOHN FLACK, Agents, or to R. C. GRAY.

Parkersburg.

Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg

THIS DAY, 10TH—12 M.

The light draught steamer EMMA LOGAN and barges, Capt. JOHN GORDON, will leave for the above and intermediate points as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

TO STEAMBOATMEN.

WE ARE FURNISHING LUMP COAL,

Of the best quality to Steamboats, at 5 cents per bushel, at the BELMONT COAL WORKS, 3 miles below Bellair, Ohio.

HEATHERINGTON & BROS.

Belmont Coal Works, Ohio, May 27, 1867.

R. HUTCHINSON'S COAL WORKS—TO STEAMBOATMEN.

These works are situated one and a half miles below Bellaire. Messrs. ROBERT HUTCHINSON & CO. are prepared to

FURNISH STEAMBOATS WITH LUMP COAL

of the best quality at 5 cents per bushel, and at the lowest price. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Directors of Versailles township, at the office of E. HARRISON, Esq., in Port Perry, or directed to the undersigned, until the 20th inst., for the furnishing of materials and building a new Brick School House, in said place; for each part separately, and also for the entire completion of the same. Plans and specifications can be seen at said office on or after the 10th.

GEO. M. BOWMAN, Secretary School Board.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,

SURVEY AND IMPROVEMENT UPPER MISSISSIPPI, MINNESOTA, WISCONSIN AND FOX RIVERS, &c.

ST. PAUL, MINN., July 30, 1867.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this office addressed to the undersigned until 12 M., TUESDAY, August 20, 1867, to HIRE to the United States THREE (3) SUBSTANTIAL LIGHT DRAUGHT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMBOATS, of about the following general dimensions, and fully prepared for immediate service, to be employed from the time received to the close of navigation:

FIRST—For the Wisconsin River, two boats, 125 feet long, 25 feet beam, 3½ & 5 feet depth of hold, drawing light 18 inches, to be delivered at Prairie du Chien or Portage, Wisconsin.

SECOND—For the Mississippi River, two boats, 150 feet long, 35 feet beam, 4 to 5 feet depth of hold, drawing light 20 inches, to be delivered at St. Paul or at La Crosse.

The Boats each to have double engines, and boilers of high power and most approved kinds, and with auxiliary engine for hoisting and working capstan. The bows to be full, close and strong, to fit them for towboats. They will be inspected at the point offered before being accepted, and must be delivered at the points above specified, and compensation will begin at time of delivery, which must be between the 1st and 10th of September next.

Proposals must be for each boat separately, and the price will be stated per month, and the envelope must be endorsed "Proposals to Hire Steamboats."

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal. Each bid must contain a written guaranty, signed by two responsible persons. Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office on application, as will, also, any further information desired.

G. K. WARREN, Brevet Major General U. S. A., Maj. Engineers in Charge.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE Des Moines Rapids, OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, Davenport, Iowa, July 24, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., WEDNESDAY, September 4th, 1867, for excavating the prism, and constructing the embankment wall of the canal for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi River at the Des Moines Rapids.

[illegible]

J. H. WILSON, Lieutenant Col. 35th Infantry, Bt. Major General U. S. Army.

TO OIL REFINERS

THOS. S. CALHOUN

CARPENTER,

NO. 167 LACOCK STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

CRUDE OIL,

Condensing and Water Tanks

AGITATORS,

BUILT ON THE MOST IMPROVED SYSTEM.

IRON TANK,

BOTTOMS AND TOPS,

AND ALL KINDS OF WORK OF THIS CLASS done for Refiners at the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

FRUIT JARS, FRUIT JARS.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

DALBEY AND LYMAN SELF-SEALING FRUIT JARS.

Also, JARS FOR CORKS, and having a heavy stock on hand are prepared to fill all orders promptly, and call the attention of dealers and consumers to these facts.

WM. M'CULLY & CO.,

Office 18 and 20 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

P. S.—Our Dalbey Jar, for cheapness, simplicity and reliability, surpasses all others in the market.

PRODUCE.

15 bbls Rye Flour, fresh ground; 100 bush bolted Corn Meal; 50 bush bolted Corn, white; 5 bush chopped Feed, Corn and Rye; 50 bush White Middlings; 150 bush Barley; 20 bush Bran; [illegible] and for sale: 100 bush new Wheat; 100 bush new, to arrive; 1,000 bu fresh New Rice. In store and for sale by [illegible]

No. 188 Liberty street.